



THE
Antiquarian Itinerary,

COMPRISING SPECIMENS OF

ARCHITECTURE,
MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, AND DOMESTIC;

With other Vestiges of

ANTIQUITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCOMPANIED WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. V.

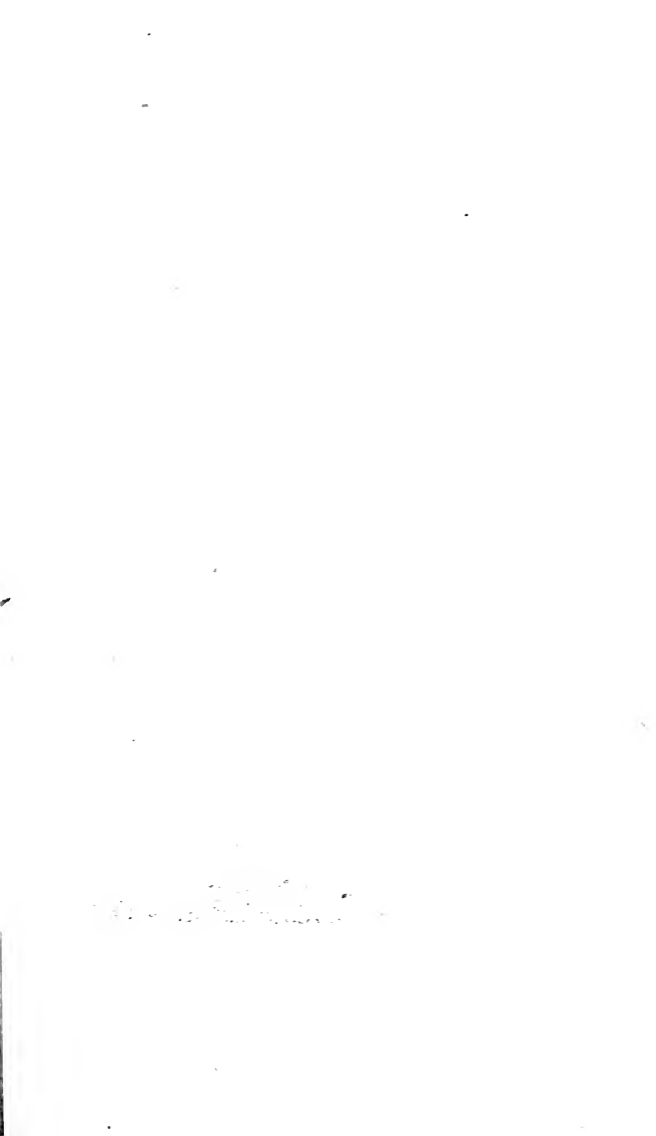
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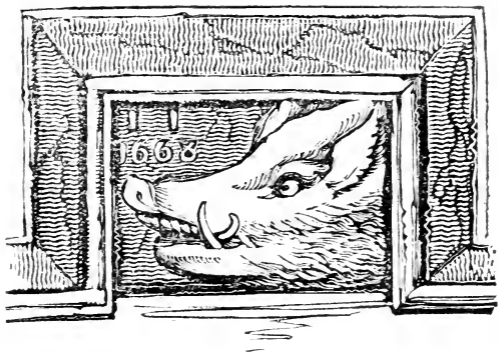
1817.







View of Newport from the Water.



HASTINGS, SUSSEX.

THE town of Hastings, in Sussex, which is the chief of the Cinque Ports, is most delightfully situated in a valley upon the sea-coast, sixty-four miles from London, near the eastern extremity of the county, and surrounded on all sides except the south, with high cliffs and hills; which renders it, particularly to invalids, one of the most healthy places in the kingdom. It principally consists of two parallel streets, *High-Street* and *All-Saints-Street*, which are divided by a small stream called the Bourne, which runs into the sea. Within the last five years, owing to the great influx of company at Hastings, during the summer season, and the high repute it bears as a watering-place, a very handsome row of houses has been built in a field called the *Croft*, running parallel with *High-Street*, which, from its elevated situation, com-

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mands a fine prospect of the sea ; and at a short distance westward of the town, near where the priory formerly stood, are several good lodging-houses. The foundation for a square or crescent has just been completed.

Respecting the origin of this very ancient town, little is known that can be relied upon as authentic ; but, according to antiquarians, it is said to derive its name from a noted Danish pirate, who landed and built a small fort near it, as a place of retreat after having committed various depredations on the coast ; and although it is the chief of the Cinque Ports, and as such enjoys many privileges and immunities, it is rather surprising so great a space of time has expired without any history having been published of it, as few places in the kingdom, considering its great antiquity, and the many important circumstances connected with it, would afford more ample scope for such an undertaking*.

It appears from the different records which have been published relative to this town, that as early as the reign of Athelstan, Anno Dom. 924, it was of sufficient importance to have a mint, from which circumstance an inference may be drawn, that it must then have been in a flourishing condition. Hastings too was bound, on receiving legal notice of forty days, to provide and equip twenty-one ships, to co-operate with those furnished by the Ports, to suppress the daring enterprizes of Danish pirates. During the early part

* Very copious histories, both of Sandwich and Dover, also members of the Cinque Ports, have long since been written, the former by Mr. Boyce, and the latter by the reverend Mr. Lyon.



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of the reign of Henry the Third, the Cinque Ports fitted out forty ships, under the command of Hubert de Burgho, (Warden of those Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle,) which putting to sea, came up with and engaged eighty sail of French ships, which were coming to aid Louis, the French king's son, when after a furious engagement on both sides, several of the enemy's ships were captured, and the remainder sunk or dispersed.

It was this, and other important services rendered by the Port's fleet, which no doubt procured them the many honors and privileges they did at that time, and still enjoy ; among others, the barons of the Cinque Ports have the honor of supporting the canopies over the King and Queen, at their coronation, which afterwards become the property of the Ports, and of dining with their Majesties on that occasion : but many of these privileges, owing to their absurdity, have now become obsolete.

During the reign of Richard the Third, anno 1377, Hastings was burned by the French ; and when rebuilt, was separated into three parishes, St. Clements, All Saints, and St. Mary in the Castle, with churches only to the two former, and which, about thirty years ago, were united into one rectory. The town of Hastings had formerly two other churches, St. Michaels and St. George, and an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, but not any certain accounts are to be traced concerning them, except that St. George's stood in a field upon the Eastern Hill, some small remains of which were removed many years ago. The present CHURCHES, St. Clements and All Saints, are both very ancient fabrics, though it is uncertain when they were built, as no account is

to be found regarding them. *St. Clements*, commonly called the Lower Church, appears to have undergone but little alteration since it was built. It contains several curious inscriptions on brass and marble; and on the north side of the chancel, within a large gilt frame, an inscription is recorded by the corporation, dated anno dom. 1721, acknowledging many great and generous benefactions received from the late Honourable *Archibald Hutcheson*, esq. one of their barons in parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne, and who also left to the corporation his collection of treatises relative to the national fund and debts, which he published, at his own expense. On the south side of the chancel is a very handsome monument to the memory of the late JOHN COLLIER, esq. of this town; and on the north side is another recently erected to the memory of EDWARD MILWARD, esq. The altar-piece to this church, which is very neat, was executed by that distinguished artist the late Mr. Mortimer, who, from his peculiar skill in delineating the human figure, was pre-eminently qualified to paint such subjects. On the ceiling is a representation of the heavenly regions, and underneath, at the corners, are the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The *Font*, although a curious piece of antiquity, has been so much disfigured by imprudent repairs and whitewash, that it is scarcely possible to trace the workmanship on it: it is said to bear representations of our Saviour's passion. *All Saints*, usually styled the Upper Church, stands near the entrance of the town, and is supposed to be about 700 years old. It contains nothing worthy of notice, except the pulpit cloth, which was part of the canopy held over Queen Anne at her coronation.



Engraved by C. H. Johnson from a sketch by C. H. Johnson, 1870. The engraving is by C. H. Johnson.

St. Andrew's Church, Madbury, N. H.



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The *Town Hall* or Court House, under which is the Market-place, was, according to the inscription in the front of it, erected in the year 1700, at the expense of *John Pultney* and *Peter Gott*, esquires, then representatives in parliament for Hastings. In it is a shield bearing the arms of France, brought from Quebec, and which was presented to the corporation by General James Murray, who spent the latter days of his life at his seat called *Beauport*, in the parish of Westfield, near Hastings, after having endured the hardships and fatigue of many years active service.

Proceeding westward of the town, the first object which attracts the attention of the Antiquary, is the remains of a very large and ancient CASTLE, situated on a lofty rocky cliff, and which, viewed from the beach, has a very majestic and awful appearance.

Time, which brings the mighty low,
And level lays the lofty brow,
Has seen this broken pile complete,
Big with the vanity of state.

It resembles, in shape, nearly two sides of an oblique spherical triangle with the points rounded off; the base or south side next the sea, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff, near 400 feet in length, and from its inaccessible height, must have rendered any attack on that side fruitless. The east side is quite a plain wall, measuring near 300 feet, and without tower or any other defence. The side adjoining, facing the north-west, is near 400 feet; and the whole area encloses about an acre and a quarter. The walls,

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which are now fast mouldering to decay, are composed chiefly of flint and stone, and in thickness near eight feet. The entrance gateway, long since demolished, stood near the angle on the north side ; and not far from its scite, westward, are the remains of a small tower and salley port ; the former encloses a circular flight of steps ; a little farther on there is also the ruins of a square tower, with traces of two ditches, near sixty feet deep, and upwards of 100 broad, and which, no doubt, originally terminated with the entrance gateway of the castle.

At what period, or by whom this venerable structure was erected, does not appear either from the works of *Leland*, *Camden*, or any other writers who have treated of the topographical antiquities of this county, but from the situation in which it is built, being peculiarly advantageous to the ancient mode of fortification, it is likely that some sort of fortress existed at this place, before that which is reported to have been constructed by the Danish pirates, under Hastings their leader ; which conjecture derives much support from a passage in the chronicles of Dover monastery, inserted in *Leland's Collectanea* ; “ That when Arviragus threw off the Roman yoke, he fortified those places which were most convenient for their invasion, viz. Richborough, Walmere, Dover and Hastings.”

From the History of Canterbury, written by Eadmer, and published by the learned John Selden, it appears that in the year 1090, almost the whole of the bishops and nobles of England were assembled by royal authority, at Hastings's Castle, to pay personal homage to King William the Second, previous to his departure for Normandy. Very little more is known concerning Hastings Castle, except that there was



Part of the castle, Clontarf.

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within it a free royal chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with a dean and seven prebends ; and during the detention of the King at Hastings, by contrary winds, for upwards of a month, Robert Bloet was consecrated in this chapel to the see of Lincoln. In the History of Papal Usurpation, by Prynne, several circumstances are detailed relative to a dispute between Edward the Third, the bishop of Chichester, and the archbishop of Canterbury, regarding the right claimed by those prelates, of visiting the chapel in Hasting's Castle, and which, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, was placed under the jurisdiction of the former. In the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the dissolution of monasteries and chapels took place, the deanery was valued at 20*l.* per annum, and the seven prebends at 41*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* and the whole was granted by the same king, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, to Sir Anthony Browne, the gentleman who purchased Battle Abbey shortly after its dissolution.

Hastings Castle was, with other estates, given by William the Conqueror to Robert, earl of Eu, his confidential servant and adviser, but was forfeited to the crown during the reign of Henry the Third, by one of the descendants of that nobleman. It was shortly after exchanged for certain lands belonging to John de Dreux, earl of Richmond, in whose family it remained for some time ; but, in the year 1299, again reverted to the crown : since which period it has been in the possession of various persons, till it was disposed of by one of the descendants of the earl of Hastings, together with the manors of Crowhurst, Burwash, and Berelham, to Thos. Pelham, esq. of Laughton, for the sum of 2,500*l.* and a reserved rent of 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to whom the perpetuity of it

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was confirmed by James the First, anno Dom. 1605. The estate now belongs to the earl of Chichester, who has a beautiful seat at Stanmer in this county.

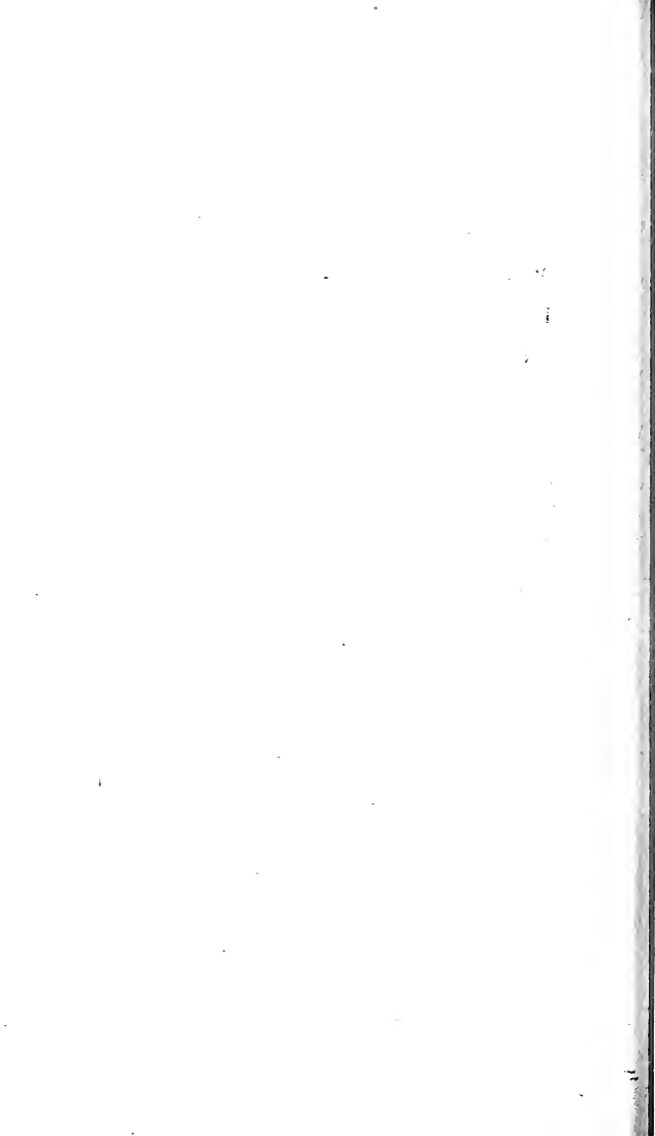
The town of Hastings had formerly a good *Harbour*, formed by a wooden pier, which projected in a south-east direction, below where the fort now stands ; but, in the early part of queen Elizabeth's reign, the pier was destroyed by a violent storm ; since which time it has remained in its present state, and is called the *Stade*. Camden says, " that queen Elizabeth granted a contribution towards the making a new harbour at Hastings, which was begun ; but the contribution was quickly converted into private purses, and the public good neglected." Large pieces of timber, and enormous fragments of rocks, the remains of the pier, are to be seen at low water.

The method now adopted for securing vessels from the fury of the waves is surprising to those who have never seen any thing of the kind : they are drawn up on the beach by a capstan, with three or four horses, and the facility and expedition with which vessels from fifty to one hundred tons burthen are lowered, after being loaded, is astonishing : pieces of wood, well greased, are laid at the vessels keel and side to run on ; a large screw is then applied to her bows, by which she is set agoing ; when she has run as far as is necessary, she is easily stopped by cables round the capstans, and left to float when the tide returns.

At the west end of the *Stade* is a *Fort*, mounting six twenty-four pounders, built about forty years ago, and which not only serves to defend the town against an enemy, but is a most excellent barrier against the encroachments of the



W. H. P. in the morning



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sea in boisterous weather. In the month of January, 1792, in consequence of a very high tide which happened, with a violent gale of wind, considerable damage was done both at Hastings and other places on the coast. Adjoining the fort is the *Parade*, which, being five hundred feet in length, and commanding a most extensive prospect of the ocean, Beachy Head, and Pevensey Bay, is considered one of the best promenades of any watering place on the coast.

Hastings received charters from Edward the Confessor, William the First, and several other monarchs, down to James the Second. The corporation is composed of a mayor, jurats, and freemen, is exempted from toll, and is empowered to hold courts of judicature in cases of a capital nature. Since the 43d of Edward the Third, Hastings has returned two members to serve in parliament, and who are elected by the jurats and freemen. The present members are, sir Abraham Hume, bart. and James Dawkins, esq*.

Few persons conversant with English history can fail remembering Hastings, as the place signalized by the battle which terminated in subjecting the dominion of England to William the First, by which event he acquired the appellation of Conqueror.

It is therefore only necessary, on the present occasion, to state, that the battle was fought on the 14th of October, in the year 1066, between Harold and William duke of Normandy, who, in consequence of a pretended right to the throne of England, landed at Pevensey Bay, a few days prior to the

* The present chancellor of the exchequer, Nicholas Vansittart, esq. was once member for Hastings.

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battle, with a well-appointed army, consisting of near 60,000 men, including a fine body of cavalry. The news of the arrival of the invaders soon reached the ears of Harold, who, elated with his recent success in defeating the Norwegians at Stamford, lost no time in collecting his troops, and marching to attack them, notwithstanding the entreaties of his brothers to postpone a general engagement, and endeavour to harass the enemy with skirmishes. Harold, although unequal to his rival in point of numbers, particularly in cavalry, having made a happy choice of ground, and the most skilful disposition of his army, was enabled to maintain the best of the engagement for the greater part of the day, until the artful Norman, almost despairing of victory, adopted the stratagem of ordering his troops to make a false retreat, with the view of inducing the English to quit their favorable position; a snare into which they unhappily fell, thereby giving the enemy an opportunity of bringing their cavalry into action, and which very soon committed dreadful slaughter among them, during which the brave Harold and his two brothers were killed, also many noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction.

Both armies fought with desperation: the conflict began at sunrise, and was not terminated till night had enveloped all in darkness, when the number of slain was immense, particularly on the side of the English. In commemoration of the event, William the Conqueror shortly afterwards founded an *Abbey* on the spot where the battle is said to have raged most fiercely, and filled it with Benedictine monks from Marmontier in Normandy, that continual prayers might be offered to the Almighty for the victory he had

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obtained, and for the souls of the brave men who were slain; a particular description of which has been given in another part of this work.

At a short distance westward of the cliffs on which the castle stands is a farm-house, built with the remains and on the scite of a *Priory* of black canons formerly existing at Hastings, which was founded in the reign of Richard the First, by Sir Walter Bricet, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At the dissolution, the annual revenues of this priory were estimated at 57*l*. The estate now belongs to Sir Horace Mann. Adjoining the farm-yard is a piece of water, which being drained off a few years back, a hole near thirty feet deep, (with the remains of a sluice, gates, and timbers of large dimensions,) was discovered, most probably the relics of some works, formed by the monks, as a protection to their dwelling from the ravages of the sea.

The present trade of Hastings is very inconsiderable to what it was about sixty years ago; for even the fisheries, which formed a source of employment for many poor families, have also much declined; there is still, however, considerable quantities of mackerel and trawl fish caught off the town and Beechy Head; and during the last two or three seasons, vast quantities of herrings. Many hands are also employed in boat-building, for which much credit is due to them, not only for the skilful mode in which they are constructed, but also for their dexterity and courage displayed in the management of them.

Hastings having of late years become one of the most favorite places of resort during the summer season, there is most excellent accommodation provided for bathing, as

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twenty machines stand westward of the town, near the Marine Parade ; besides which there has recently been erected some very commodious *warm baths*, under the management of Mr. Powell, the bookseller. There are two very good *libraries*, with billiard rooms, for the amusement of visitors ; also assemblies held weekly at the Swan and Crown inns, both of which afford excellent accommodation.

There cannot be a greater proof of the high repute Hastings bears as a healthy place of residence, than by noticing the great increase of the number of its inhabitants, (amounting to upwards of 4000;) and which, in the year 1801, when the returns were laid before parliament, only amounted to 2982, and 542 houses.

The market days at Hastings are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when provisions of all kinds may be purchased, at as reasonable rates as any other town on the coast. There are also three fairs annually ; that called Rock Fair, held on the 26th of July, is the most extensive, but is, in general, a scene of drunkenness, riot, and debauchery.

The vicinity of Hastings abounds with the most delightful scenery ; indeed, few places, particularly such as are annually frequented, whether as a source of pleasure, or for the recovery of health, possess greater attractions ; however, as the limits of this work will not allow a particular description of their numerous beauties, which, to be fully appreciated, require to be seen, it is only necessary to observe, that the lovers of the picturesque will not fail enjoying a high treat by visiting Bohemia, Bo-peep, (near which is a large piece of rock, projecting over a pool, called the Conqueror's Table, from the circumstance of king William having dined upon it),

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Bulruhythe, Boxhill, Hollington Church, (situated in the middle of a wood), the Old Roar, a waterfall near forty feet perpendicular; Broomliam Park, Ashburnham, Crowhurst, Battle, Winchelsea, and Rye.

On leaving the latter to return to Hastings, the stranger will also feel highly gratified by visiting the *Govers*, a solitary cottage, situated under a most stupendous cliff, against which in boisterous weather the sea rages most furiously, and threatens inevitable destruction to its inhabitants. 'Tis an admirable situation for an hermit.

“ In these drear solitudes,

“ Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells.”

POPE.

At a short distance from this lonely spot is the *Lover's Seat*, a recess formed in a rocky precipice, overhanging a wood, the verdure of which, in some degree, tends to relieve the mind from the horror excited by its immense height. The sublime view, however, of the ocean from this romantic spot fully compensates for the trouble bestowed in getting to it. The Fish Ponds and Dripping Well must not, however, be omitted to be seen; the cool and shady retreat of the former by the branches of the trees, which cover the walks round them, is often, during the summer season, much frequented.

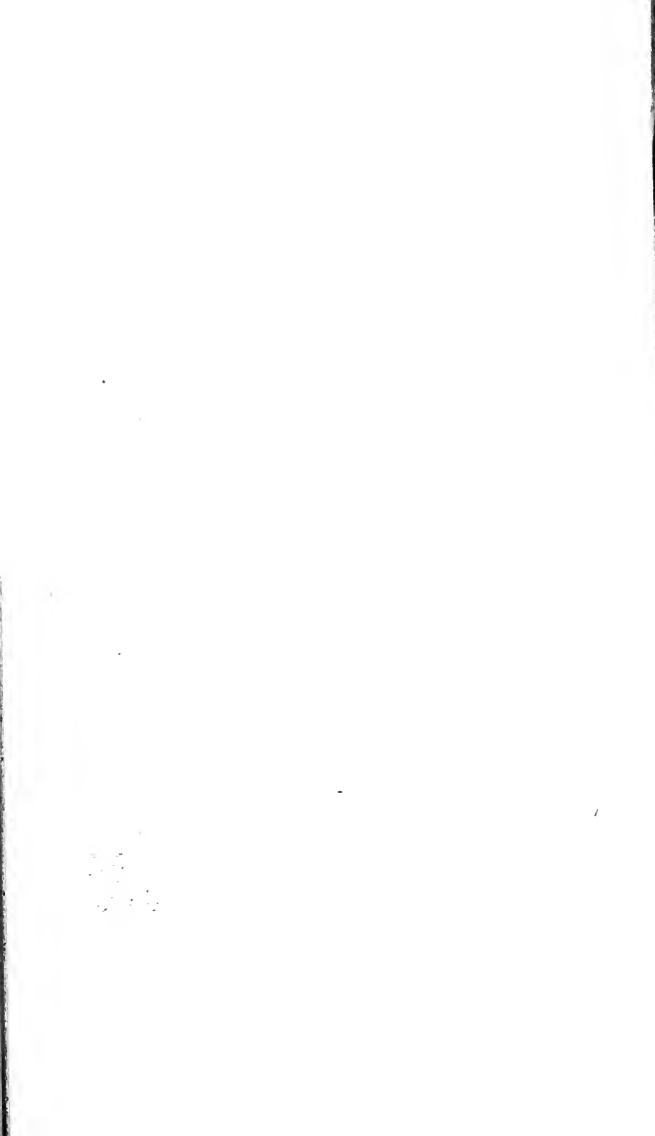
Hastings has for many years been considered as a borough, entirely at the disposal of the minister of the day. The right of election of members to the Commons House of Parliament, as before observed, is in the mayor, jurats, and resident free-

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men not receiving alms. Every voter, from the highest to the lowest, it is asserted, in one way or another, receive compensation for their votes. Reform appears almost hopeless whilst such glaring corruption is to be found in those who ought to be the first to set the example of purity of intention.

Here are two free-schools, founded under the wills of James Saunders and William Parker, for the instruction of 130 scholars in several branches of literature and religious education.







St. John's Church, near the village of St. John's.

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FAIRLIGHT,

NEAR HASTINGS.

FEW villages in the kingdom, for romantic grandeur and rural simplicity, surpass Fairlight, which is situated only two miles distant from Hastings, in a most delightful valley, diversified with unbounded landscapes, and some of Nature's choicest scenes. On ascending the hill leading to Fairlight Down, the view, which immediately unfolds itself, cannot fail to strike the attention of every person, especially those who are capable of appreciating the beauties of Nature : indeed, the following lines of the poet Thomson, never were more aptly applied.

“ Heav'ns ! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
“ Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
“ And glittering towns, and ocean wide, 'till all
“ The stretching landscape into smoke decays.”

It is however necessary to observe, that the afternoon, just before sun-set, is the best time for enjoying the grand scenes which present themselves from this spot, when the British Channel, from Beachy Head to the South Foreland, the hills of the French coast from Calais to Boulogne, with Napoleon's Tower, and several towns and villages, may be distinctly seen.

At a short distance from Fairlight Down, near the edge of

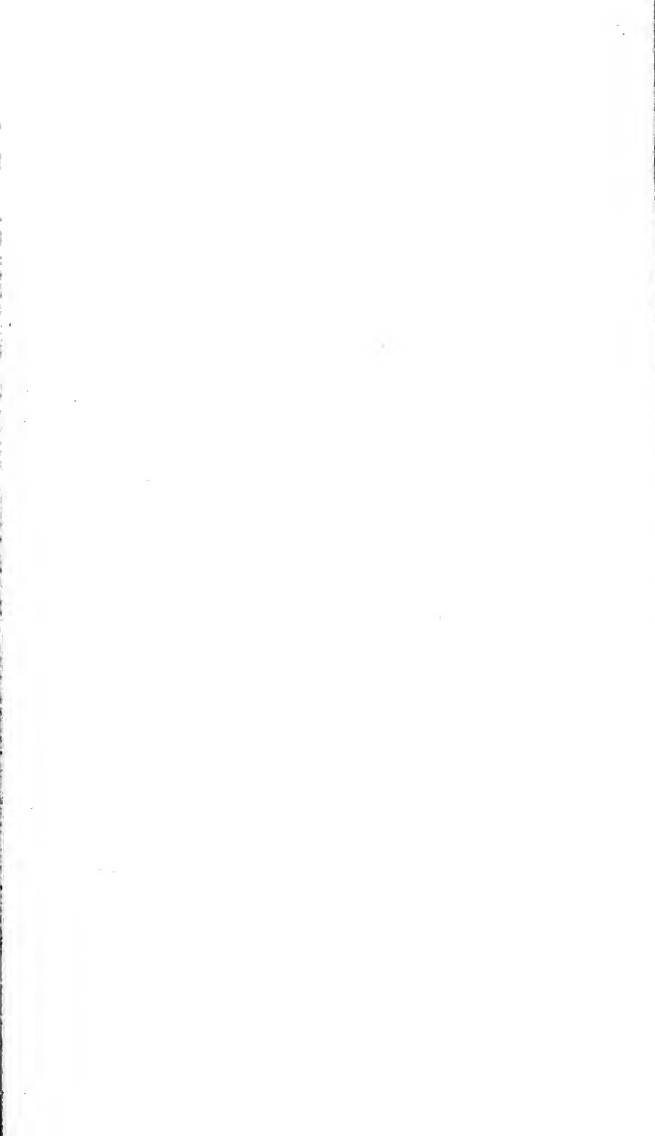
FAIRLIGHT.

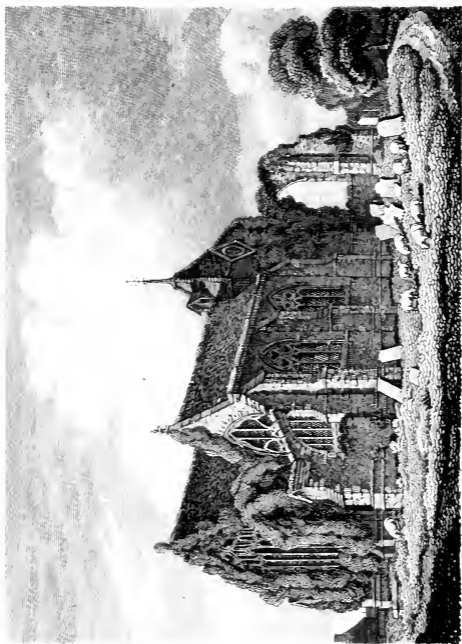
the cliff, is the signal house, which was erected during the late war ; and on the most elevated part of the Down was formerly a station for determining the relative situations of the observatories of Greenwich and Paris.

The CHURCH of Fairlight, situated just on the verge of a hill is a small edifice, with a low massy square tower at the west end, supported with large buttresses. The interior contains nothing worthy of notice.

Not far distant from the church is *Fairlight Place*, the residence of Doctor Batty, which, from its commanding situation, must, in the summer season, be extremely delightful.



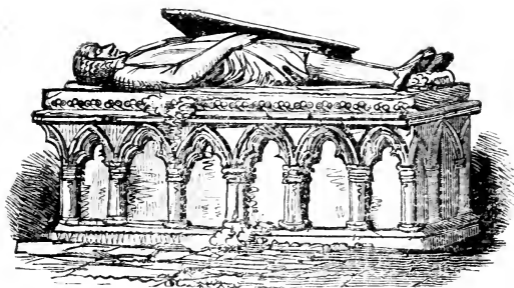




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WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX,

Is situated about two miles from Rye, and eight from Hastings, on rising ground, near a mile and a half from the sea. Although a town of very great antiquity, it is to be lamented that history does not furnish any account of it, except that it was once a powerful member of the Cinque Ports, and contributed ten vessels, properly armed and equipped, to the number furnished by those Ports for the public service.

According to tradition, few places in England have experienced greater calamities than Winchelsea, for not only was the *Old Town* entirely inundated by the overflowing of the sea, but before the expiration of twenty years, after the *New Town* was built, it suffered materially in consequence of being twice besieged and pillaged by the French and Spaniards; and again in the year 1358; but the French

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were foiled in another attempt which they made to destroy it in the year 1377, after burning its neighbour Rye, owing, as it is supposed, to the bravery of the Abbot, Hamo de Offington, and his dependants.

Winchelsea, however, in the course of near two centuries after it was so much injured by the French, had so far re-established itself, both in respect to trade, as well as for the magnificence of its buildings, that when Queen Elizabeth visited it in the year 1573, she was so much struck with the general appearance of the town, the splendid scarlet robes of the mayor and jurats, and the respectability of the inhabitants, as to compliment it with the title of *Little London*: the high opinion thus entertained by Her Majesty was, unfortunately, of but short duration; for, towards the conclusion of her reign, in consequence of the sea retiring from its neighbourhood, and leaving in its place a dreary marsh, the town of Winchelsea was soon abandoned by merchants and traders, and has, ever since that calamity, been gradually declining to a mere shadow of what it was when in its pristine state.

Regarding the authenticity of the first of those unfortunate events, the late Mr. Grose, in his work on Antiquities, has given the following quotation from an old book, without a title, which was in being at the time he visited this place. "In the month of October, in the year 1250, the moon being in its prime, the sea passed over her accustomed bounds, flowing twice without ebb, and made so horrible a noise, that it was heard a great way within land, not without the astonishment of the oldest men that heard it. Besides this, at dark night, the sea seemed to be a light fire, and to burn, and the waves to beat with

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one another, insomuch that it was past the mariner's skill to save their ships; and, to omit others, at a place called Hucheburn (probably Hither, or East Bourne,) three noble and famous ships were swallowed up by the violent rising of the waves, and were drowned; and at Winchelsea, a certain haven eastward, besides cottages for salt, fishermens' huts, bridges, and mills, above three hundred houses, by the violent rising of the waves, were drowned." Also the following passage from a book remaining with the records of the town of Rye:—"Be it remembered, that in the year of our Lord 1287, in the even of St. Agath, the virgin, was the town of Winchelsea drowned, and all the lands between Cleiemsden and Hythe;" both of which derive much support from the account given by *Leland* in his *Itinerary*, who observes, that "in the space of six or seven years the olde town of Winchelsea fell to a sore and manifest ruin by reason of the olde rages of the sea, and that during this period the inhabitants, foreseeing the probability of its total destruction, petitioned King Edward the First for ground to build another town, and who accordingly sent John De Kirkby, bishop of Ely, to select a *spot* of ground for that purpose, when terms were concluded for one hundred and fifty acres, belonging to sir John Tregose, one Maurice, and the Abbey of Battle."

The town, which was built on a hill, covered a surface two miles in circumference, and by being divided into squares, each containing about two acres and a quarter, with spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles, must have had a very beautiful appearance.

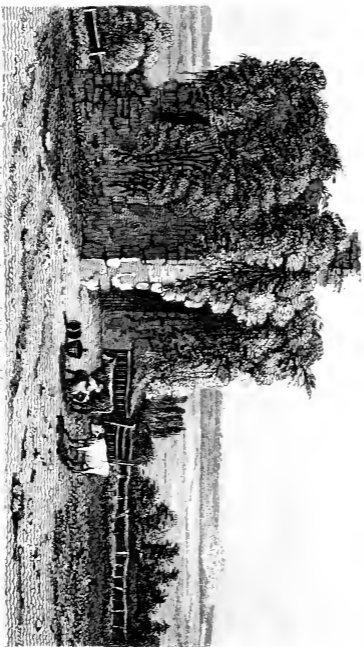
Although the town of Winchelsea is reduced to a mere shadow of its former grandeur, (consisting only of but

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little more than one hundred houses, and about seven hundred inhabitants), there is sufficient left to render it extremely interesting to the antiquary; for, exclusive of one of the three churches which it formerly contained, there is yet remaining the three entrance gateways, and the ruins of one of the priories.

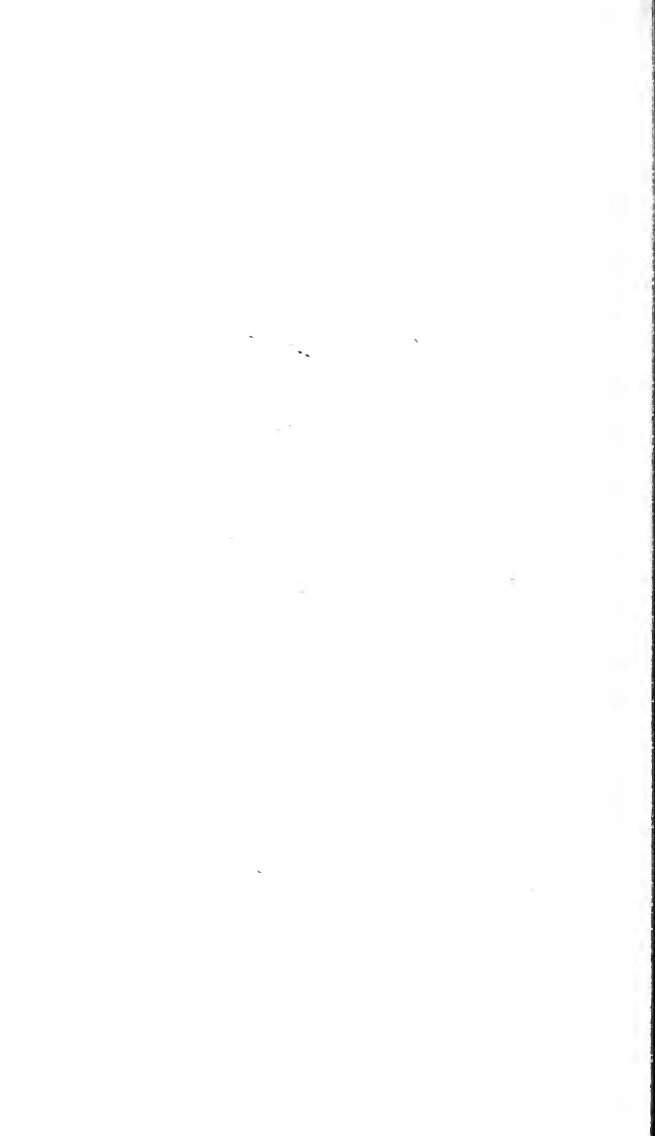
The CHURCH stands in the middle of the town in the centre of a spacious square, enclosed with a very low wall, and has a venerable and beautiful appearance, owing to the north and south transepts being in ruins, and the walls on the south and west sides finely overgrown with ivy. The interior is lofty and spacious, and exhibits three fine arches, springing from clustered columns. In the south aisle are two monuments of *Knights Templars*, who, if actually buried here, must have been among the latest of their celebrated fraternity; one of which, from the arms upon it, is supposed to have belonged to the family of Oxenbridge, formerly of some celebrity in this part of the county. In the north aisle there are two monuments of monks; and in the vestry-room another one of a Knight Templar, in tolerable preservation. There is also, in the south aisle, a memorial to the late *John Stewart, esq.* commander of the Mount Stewart East Indiaman. A few years back there was standing, at the south-west corner of the church-yard, a solid square tower, containing a peal of bells, which was removed in consequence of its dangerous appearance. The rectorship of this church, now held by the Rev. Drake Hollingberry, M. A. is in the gift of sir William Ashburnham.

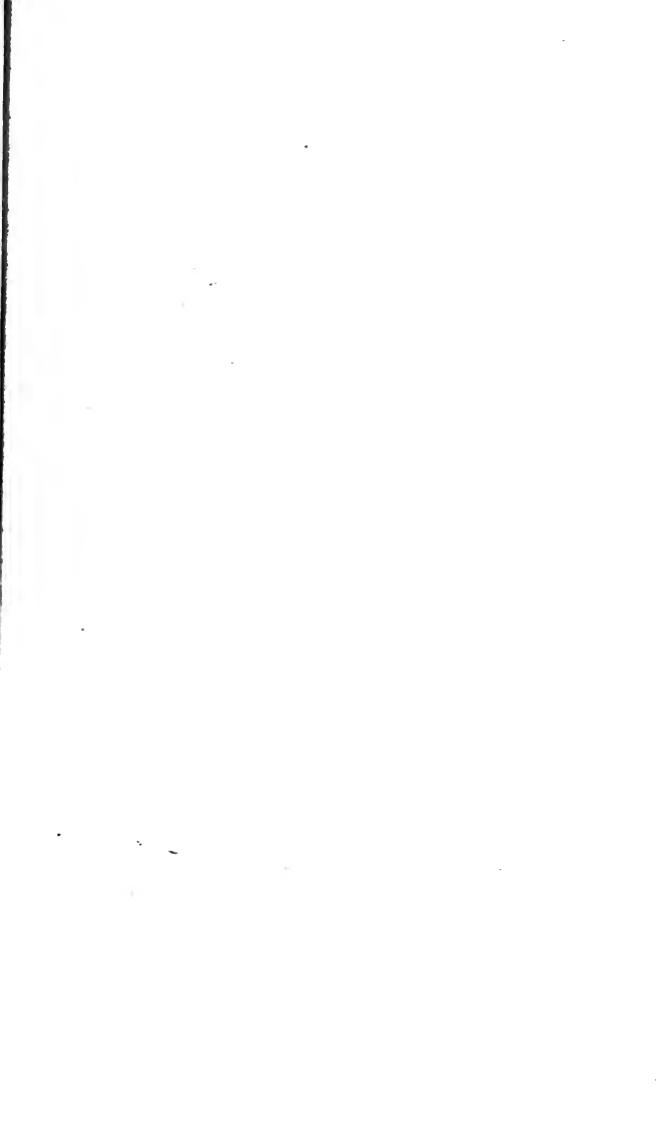
The two other churches, which this town formerly contained, were both standing a short time previous to that

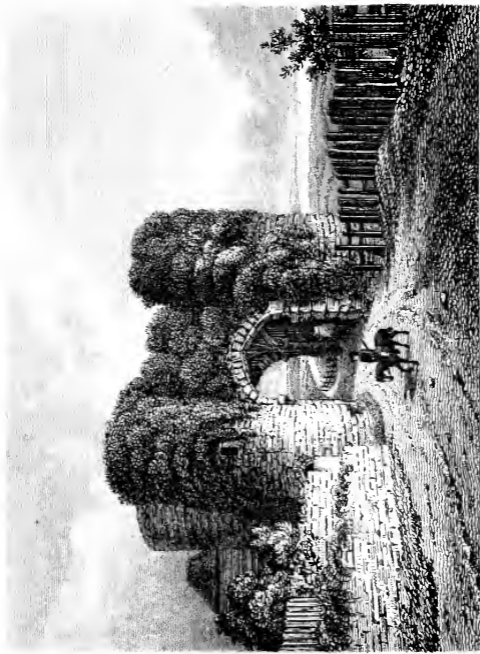


Bridge at the Mill, near the town of Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Leicester, Leicestershire, England.

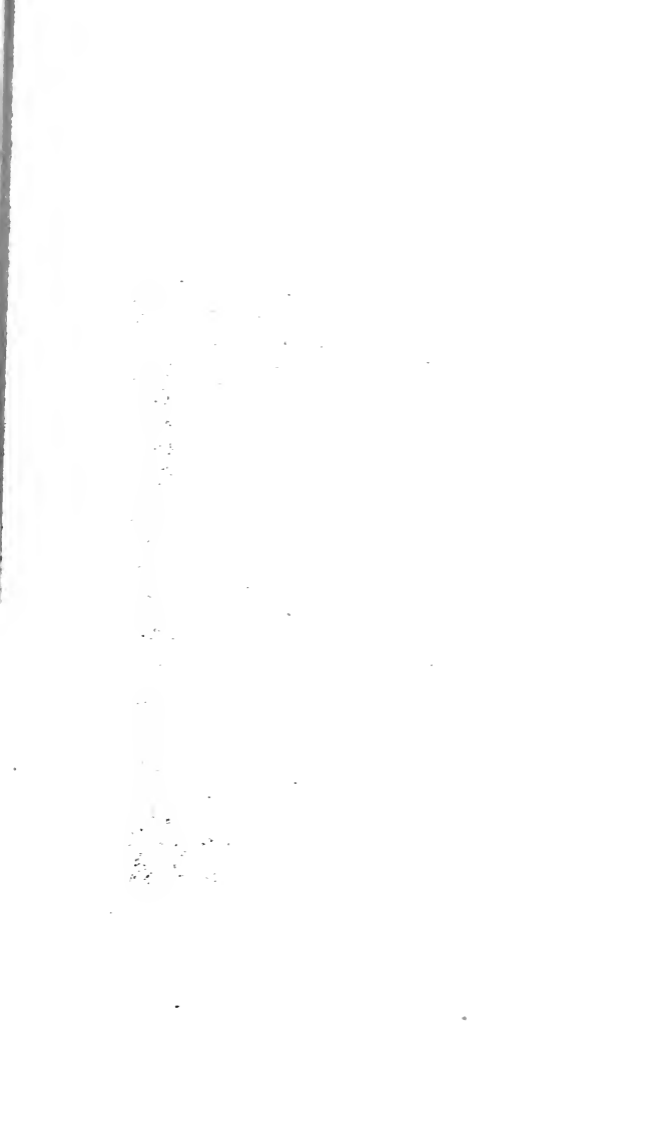






View of the garden, in 1841, from the garden, by Mr. J. C. Smith.

2nd gate, New York, 1841.





Wentworth Castle, Northumberland. Engraved from a drawing by W. P. Woodhouse for the Duke of Northumberland.

London: Published by W. P. Woodhouse, 1847.

Published for the Proprietors, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WINCHELSEA.

when *Lambard* wrote, which was in 1575. The ruins of St. Gyles, which occupied a square on the west side of the hill, have been long since removed. The only vestige yet left of St. Leonard's is the east side of the tower, situated towards the south-west, which has, for many years, withstood the ravages of time. The latter contained a picture or image of a *Saint*, with a vane in his hand, which being moveable, persons desirous of a fair wind to bring home their relatives or friends, were allowed to sit at it as they pleased, under a confident hope of their wishes being realized.

Of the numerous other religious edifices which this town formerly contained, that called the FRIARS, founded by William de Buckingham, is well worth the notice of the antiquary. The principal remains, consisting of the choir, with Gothic windows, has a very grand and venerable appearance, particularly the arch at the west end, which is near twenty-six feet wide. The whole is much improved by being surrounded with trees and evergreens; and, when viewed from the gardens, including the edifice adjoining, occupied by Mr. Lloyd, (and which was no doubt formerly part of the monastery,) forms a very pleasing picture.

Respecting the three gateways, which are yet standing, although in a very ruinous condition, LAND-GATE is situated at the north-east side of the town, through which the road passes to Rye, has a round tower on each side; and, being partly overgrown with ivy, has a very picturesque appearance. (Plate I.)—The arch of the STRAND-GATE, which stands at the south side of the town, is almost flat; but, when taken from the point exhibited in the accompanying view, (Plate II.)

WINCHELSEA.

shewing the town of Rye in the back ground, is not uninteresting. The last, called NEWGATE, is situated nearly a mile from the others, a little to the left of the road leading to Hastings.

The *Court House* and *Gaol* are also, from their ancient appearance, not undeserving of notice ; and were no doubt erected at the time the town was rebuilt.

From the relative situation of Winchelsea to Boulogne, and the many spacious vaults which it contains, it is not improbable, as Grose observes, that this place was the mart for French wines imported into England before the Wine Trade to Portugal was established. A considerable traffic was also carried on by the French about sixty years ago, who had a cambric manufactory in this town.

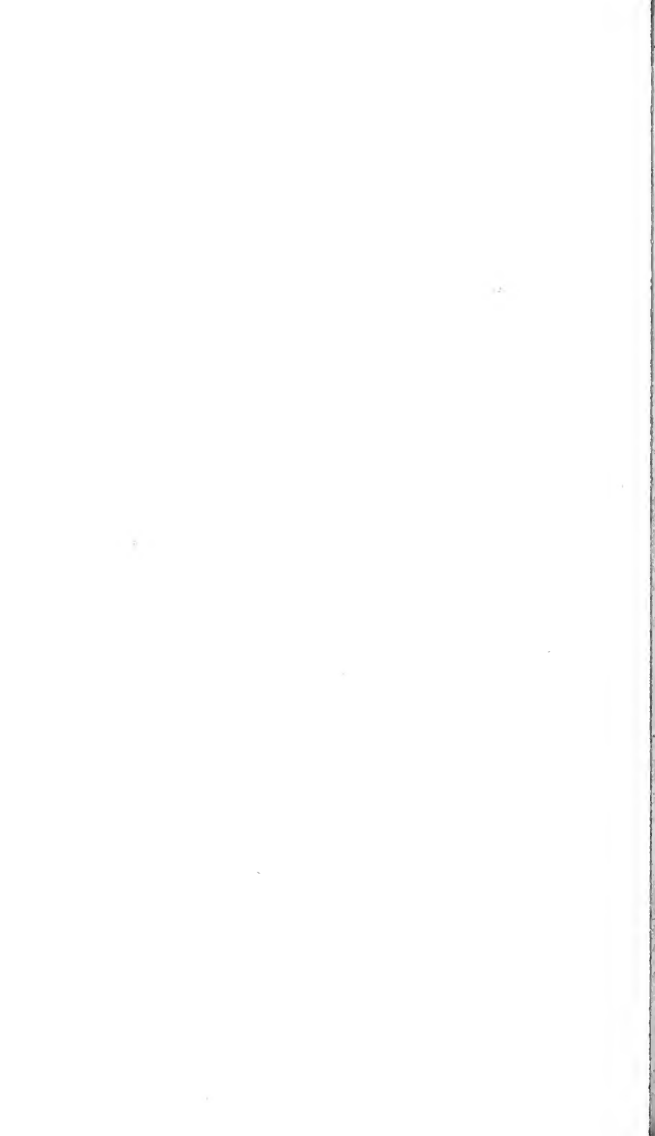
Winchelsea, as a member of the Cinque Ports, also participates in the several privileges and immunities enjoyed by those Ports, and received charters from several of our monarchs. The corporation consists of a mayor and twelve jurats, but is seldom complete. This town also returns two members to serve in parliament : the present members are, *Viscount Barnard* and *Henry Brougham, esq.* The seal of this town is rather a curious piece of antiquity : on one side is the representation of a beautiful Gothic church, probably that dedicated to St. Thomas, now standing, enriched with the figures of several saints in niches, and other historical embellishments ; with the following distich of Monkish verse :

Egidio, Thomæ, laudum plebs cantica prome
Ne sit in auguria grex suus amne, via.



Formed by the action of the sea on the rocks of the Submarine Lighthouse.

Engraving of the Submarine Lighthouse.



WINCHELSEA.

On the other side is a ship of war, rigged and manned, supposed to be a model of those furnished by this town during the reign of Henry the Third, and has the following inscription around it :

Sigillum Baronum domini Regis Anglia de Winchelsea.

A market is held weekly at Winchelsea, although not much frequented, and a fair for pedlary goods on the 14th of May.

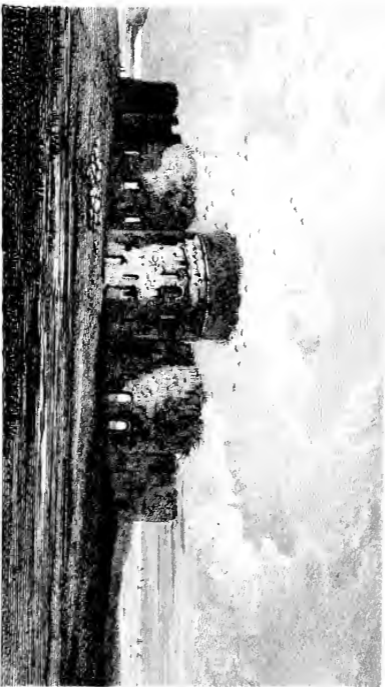
This town gave birth to that excellent and worthy prelate Robert de Winchelsey, who in the year 1292 was elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, but owing to his officious conduct in attempting to prove certain rights of the church, which King Edward the First disputed, and having also forbade the clergy to pay any taxes to princes, without the consent of the Pope, had all his possessions seized, and was suspended from his office as archbishop ; this event, however, did not take place till after the return of the king from Flanders, in the year 1297, during whose absence he had committed to his charge the young Prince, King Edward the Second, and with Lord Reginald de Gray, the custody of the kingdom. On the death of the king, which happened in 1307, he was restored to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and took a very active part in bringing about several decrees which were passed for the better government of the church. His virtues and charities procured him much respect ; indeed, the latter were unbounded ; so much so, that it is said he fed four thousand persons when corn was cheap, and five thousand when it was dear. The poor, however,

WINCHELSEA.

did not long enjoy his bounty, for he died in May 1313. He was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where, according to tradition, his tomb was destroyed at the Reformation, on account of the many oblations which were made to it.

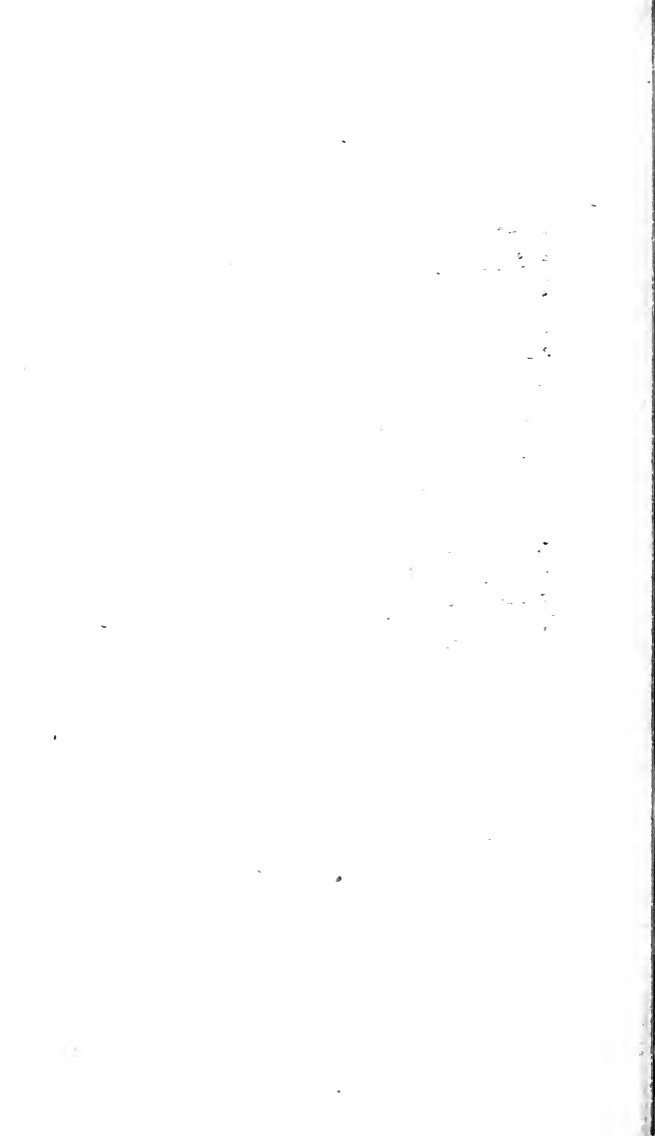
Winchelsea still continues to confer the title of an earldom, and which was first granted in the year 1628.

On leaving Winchelsea to proceed to Rye, about a mile and a half from the town, and half a mile from the sea, in a marshy peninsula, stand the remains of WINCHELSEA, or CAMBER CASTLE, which was built by Henry the Eighth, in the year 1539, for the protection of this part of the coast, at a very considerable expense: according to tradition, it is supposed to have been erected on the site, or with the materials of a more ancient fabric. The remains, which are now fast mouldering to decay, principally consist of a large circular tower, or keep, with several smaller towers of similar form, at short distances; and round the former are clinks for a low battery, now almost buried below the surface of the earth: the walls are mostly composed of brick, cased with stone; but the *tout ensemble* has too heavy and mean an appearance to attract the attention of the admirers of the picturesque; a view, however, of it is given in this Work, as there has not hitherto been one engraved for any of the late publications on Antiquities and the Fine Arts.



View of the Castle from the Water, as seen from the Water, in the foreground.

Castle, Windsor, N. York.





Engraved by J. Gray from a Drawing by F. W. L. Vassall for the Metropolitan Library.

John Taylor, & Sons, London.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Charles New Bond Street.

RYE, *SUSSEX,*

WHICH is also a member of the Cinque Ports, is situated upon an eminence, westward of the mouth of the River Rother, at the eastern extremity of the county, and two miles from Winchelsea.

The earliest notice to be traced of it in history, under its present name, is on the occasion of the Danes landing near it, in the year 893, when they seized the Castle of Apuldore, in Kent. According to *Lambard*, Edward the Confessor gave the towns of Rye and Winchelsea to the abbot and monks of Fescamp, in Normandy; but Henry the Third, in the thirty-first year of his reign, for the better defence of England, resumed possession of both these towns, giving, in exchange for them, the manors of Cheltenham and Selover, in Gloucestershire, and other lands in the county of Lincoln. The tempest which overwhelmed the old town of Winchelsea, occasioned a very considerable change in the situation of Rye, and completely altered the course of the River Rother, which before that event discharged itself into the sea, at Romney.

In the reign of Edward the Third, Rye was enclosed with walls, and fortified by *gateways*, some of which are yet remaining, although in a ruinous condition: the north, or LAND GATE, leading into Kent, is the most perfect, and has a very handsome Gothic arch, guarded on each side with a round tower. There is also remaining, the *Tower*, founded in the twelfth century by William de Ipres, earl of

Kent, and which, from the accompanying view, has a venerable and picturesque appearance: it has been used as a prison ever since the Town-Hall was completed.

Notwithstanding these precautions, Rye was, in the year 1377, taken by the French, who landed from five vessels, and, after plundering it, set it on fire, and, as Stowe remarks, “within five hours brought it wholly unto ashes, with the Church, that then was there, of wonderful beauty, conveying away four of the richest of that town prisoners, and slaying sixty-six, left not above eight in the town: forty-two hogsheads of wine they carried thence to their ships, with the rest of their booty, and left the town desolate.” During the reign of Henry the Sixth, it was a second time destroyed by the French, when all the old records and charters belonging to it are supposed to have perished, excepting a few fragments, dated in the twenty-seventh year of that king’s reign. Henry the Seventh visited Rye in the third year of his reign; and so did Queen Elizabeth in the year 1573, while on a tour round the coast.

In the sixteenth century, the *Harbour* of Rye, which had for many years been in a decayed state, was restored in consequence of the violence of a very extraordinary tempest: and about twelve years ago was rendered sufficiently commodious to enable vessels of two hundred tons burden to come up to the quay to load and unload. This great improvement in Rye Harbour, and which had for many years been deemed impracticable, (owing to the heavy sea and powerful influx and reflux of the tide,) was effected by a dam of a singular construction, invented by the Rev. Daniel Pape, L.L.B. and to whom the Society of Arts granted a gold medal.

RYE, SUSSEX.

In the year 1673, king Charles the Second reviewed the English and French fleets lying in Rye Bay, within sight of the town. As Winchelsea declined, Rye is said to have become of greater consequence, from its enjoying a commodious harbour, and which, in boisterous weather, has often proved of the greatest relief to vessels beating about upon the raging ocean; particularly on the occasions when two of our kings were compelled to seek shelter in it on their return from the Continent; viz. George the First, in January 1725, and his successor, in December 20, 1736.

The town of Rye, as before-mentioned, being a member of the Cinque Ports, also enjoys similar privileges and immunities. The corporation, which is held by prescription, consists of a mayor, jurats, and freemen, who have had the right of electing two members to serve in parliament ever since the forty-second of Henry the Third. The present members are, Richard Arkwright and John Maberly, esqs.

The CHURCH, in consequence of having undergone very considerable repair and alteration the early part of last century, has lost much of its ancient appearance; it is however remarkable for being one of the largest edifices in the kingdom. The interior contains nothing deserving of particular observation.

The only vestige remaining of the other ancient religious edifices which Rye formerly contained, is part of the Chapel, with Gothic windows, of the monastery of the Friars' Hermits of St. Augustine, now occupied as a store-house.

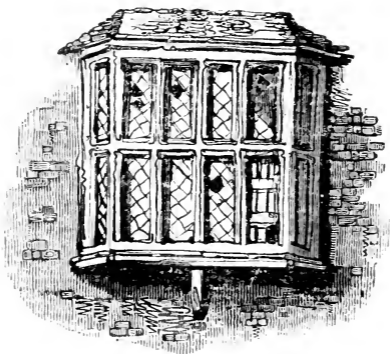
The town of Rye consists of several streets, very irregularly built; the houses, which amount to upwards of 400, have, in general, a very ancient appearance. The number of its inhabitants far exceeds the enumeration made in 1801, when

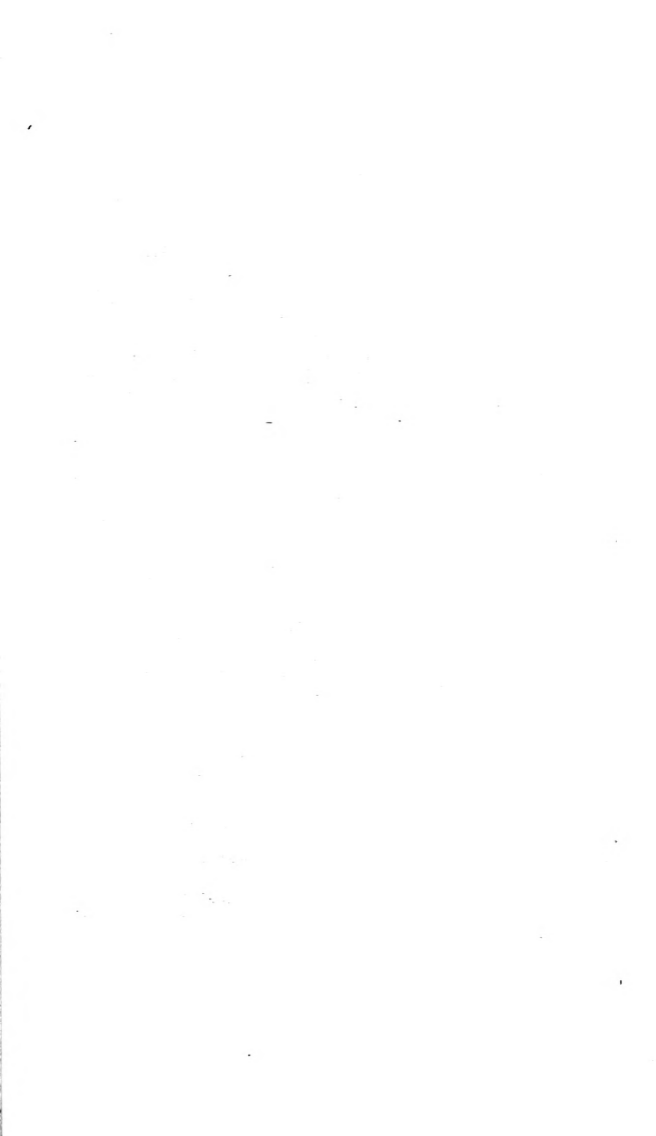
RYE, SUSSEX.

they were stated at 2187 ; they are composed of presbyterians, quakers, baptists, and methodists. In the lower street is a free GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, which was erected in the year 1636 by Thomas Peacock, gent. one of the jurats, and endowed with the sum of 35*l*. There is also another free-school, for the education of poor children, founded by a Mr. Saunders. In the principal street, nearly in the centre of the town, is a handsome MARKET-PLACE and PUBLIC HALL.

The trade of Rye consists chiefly in hops, wool, and timber ; besides, during the season, the herring and mackeral fisheries in no small degree enables many poor families to maintain themselves. Vast quantities of lime is burned near the town, from chalk brought from the cliffs at East Bourne. The market days are held every Wednesday and Friday, besides two fairs annually, on Whit Monday and the 10th of August.

Since peace has been concluded with France, packets sail twice a week from Rye to Boulogne.







Printed and Published by W. & A. G. Smith, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

View of a Harbor at Lindenberg, Prussia

BULVERHYTHE,

SUSSEX,

SITUATED about three miles from Hastings, derives its name from the circumstance of William the Conqueror having granted an ancestor of the Pelham family as much ground as he could cover with a bull's hide, which was very extensive, in consequence of his resorting to the expedient of cutting the hide into slips. In a field close by this place, behind the cliffs, are the ruins of an ancient *church*, or *chapel*, a view of which is given in the accompanying engraving; it is, however, to be lamented, that not any authentic accounts are to be traced, on what account, or by whom it was erected. Upon the sands at this place are the remains of a remarkable large Dutch ship, called the *Amsterdam*, the ribs of which, after a boisterous sea washes the sands away, are to be seen entire, and disclose nearly its circumference, sometimes appearing four or five feet above the sands: it is supposed to have been run on shore about seventy years ago by convicts, who had mutinied, and was loaded with treasure; some of which, according to report, found its way to Hastings, and enriched several of its *honest* inhabitants.

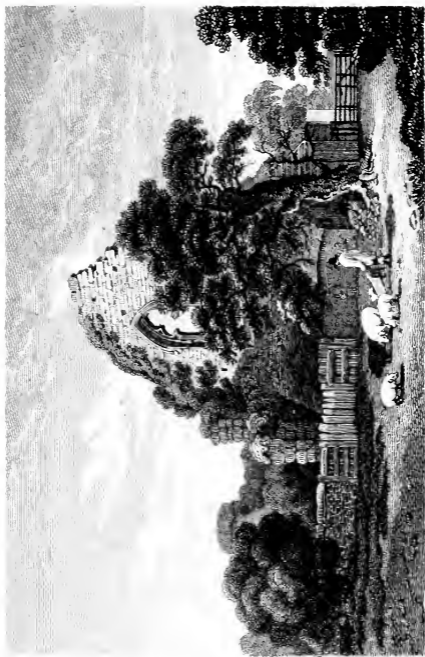
The ship being of immense weight, as may be seen by the timbers of it, and most of the cargo ponderous commodities, was soon enveloped in the sands, and all at-

BULVERHYTHE.

tempts to clear the lower deck, even with the assistance of soldiers quartered in the neighbourhood, proved abortive, in consequence of the tide returning before it could be effected; and the greatest part of the hull now remains a monument of the power of the raging ocean. The lower deck is supposed to contain a great quantity of sheet copper. Time obliterates the memory of past occurrences; the generation dies in which they happen; the next hear them with indifference; and they are soon forgotten. Many of the crew were drowned, and brought to Hastings to be buried.

This place, in the winter season, abounds with snipe and wild fowl; and, as such, affords much amusement to those who are partial to the delightful sport of shooting.





Engraved by J. G. Smith from a drawing by J. G. Smith. Published by W. D. Lockhart, 10, St. James's Street, London.

Remains of a Temple of the Hindu Deity

Published for the Proprietors, Feb. 1, 1841, by W. D. Lockhart, 10, St. James's Street.

CROWHURST,

SUSSEX,

ORIGINALLY one of the many lordships possessed by Harold, earl of Kent, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, after the Conquest was seized by king William, and given, with other demesnes, to Alan Fergant, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, as a reward for his courage at the battle of Hastings, from whom it descended to John, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, who granted, out of this and other estates, one hundred marks yearly for life, to Sir John Devereux. At the demise of his lordship, this and other estates devolved to his sister Joan, the widow of Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton. The manor of Crowhurst at present belongs to *Henry Cresset Pelham, Esq.* the descendant of a younger branch of that ancient family, and who has a beautiful seat and park in this parish, which commands a most delightful prospect of the ocean and surrounding country.

The Church at Crowhurst, which is situated near a mile and a half from Mr. Pelham's residence, is a small edifice, and has nothing whatever to render it deserving of the notice of the antiquary. In the church-yard is a remarkable large yew tree, measuring nearly twenty feet in circumference, which has a very majestic appearance.

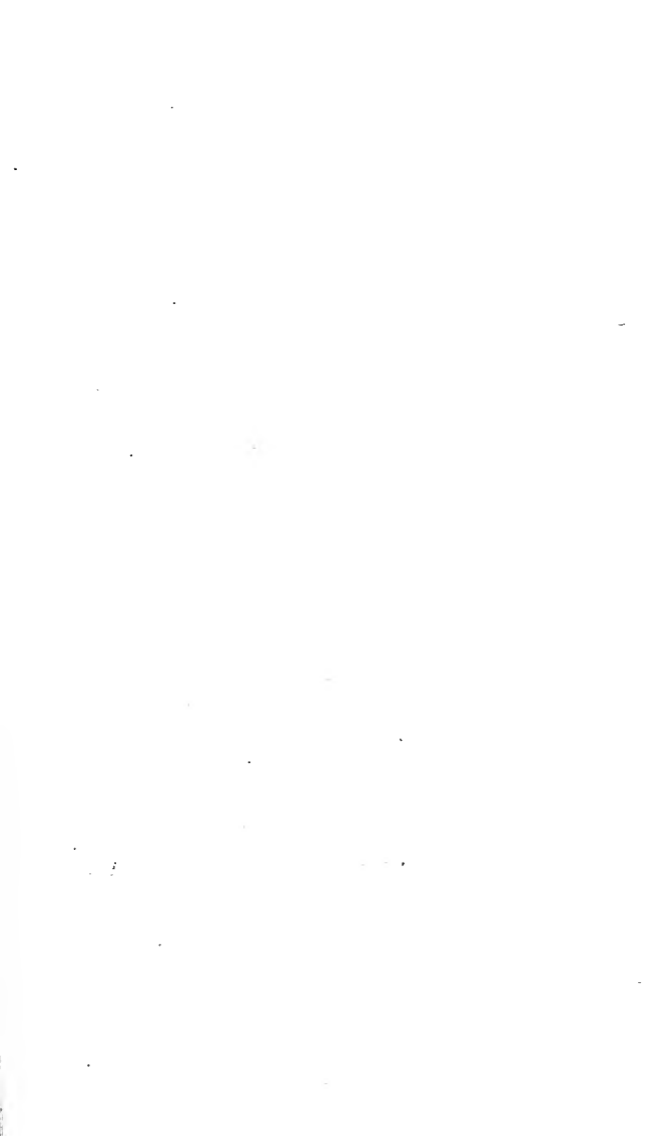
At a short distance on the south side of Crowhurst Church are some considerable remains of an ancient *Chapel*, or

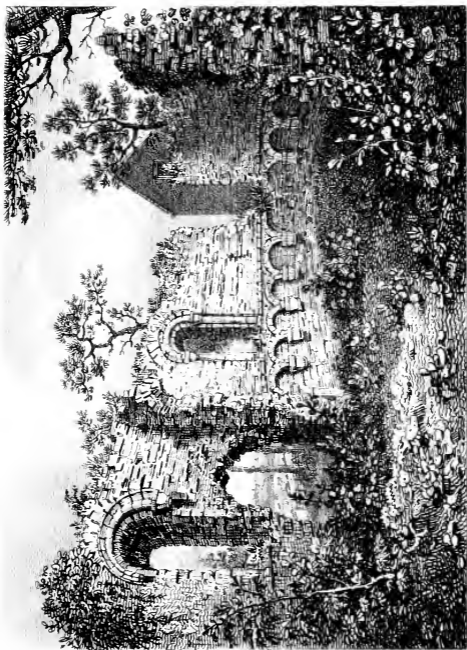
CROWHURST.

Oratory, supposed to have been built by one of the lords of this manor, and which have, for many years past, been converted into small buildings for the use of the adjacent farm. In one of the walls is a fine pointed arched window, with trefoils, in tolerable preservation, which, from its dimensions, may be concluded to have been formerly the principal one in the building. The accompanying engraving represents the chief part of the ruins of this chapel, or oratory, and has a very pleasing and picturesque effect.

Crowhurst is a small parish, situated near seven miles to the left of Hastings; and, as a morning ride, is most enchanting, particularly on proceeding to it through the lanes behind Bo-Peep.

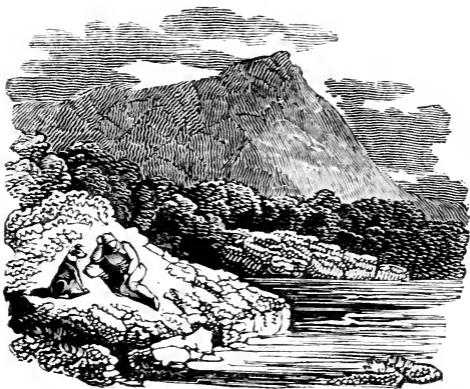






General Hospital, Liverpool

and is the largest of any in the world.



CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, AND REMAINS
OF THE GREY FRIARS' MONASTERY,
DUNWICH, SUFFOLK.

AMONG the many places formerly appropriated to the worship of God in the town of Dunwich, of which no less than eight are mentioned as parish churches, there only now remain the ruins of the church of All Saints, and of the chapel belonging to the Hospital of St. James. The remains are now inconsiderable, and are almost daily decreasing : the east end, however, is the most perfect part, and is circular, having within it a row of round arches ; another series of which, but interlaced, appears on the north side of the nave : but this latter part has, within a very few years, been much dilapidated.

The hospital to which this chapel belonged, consisted of

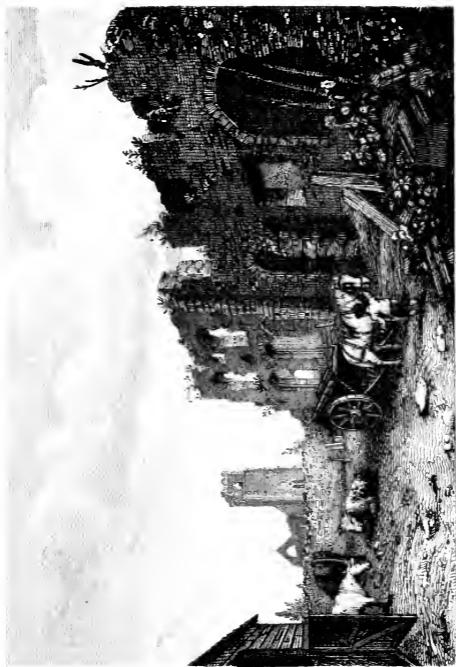
CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

a master, and several leprous brethren and sisters, as early as the reign of king Richard the First: it is said to have been founded by John, Earl Moreton, and confirmed by him after he became king of England. Walter de Riboff, however, is thought to have been the founder; for though, in his deed of gift, only *Frates domus Leprosorum de Donewic* are mentioned; yet afterwards, in the 3d year of Henry the Fourth, they are called *Fratres and Sorores Hospitalis Sancti Jacobi de Donewyco*.

Both the church and house were liberally endowed, by Walter de Riboff, and other subsequent benefactors; and the lepers enjoyed ample revenues, until some of the masters alienated lands and other property, when the fraternity gradually decreased, and their edifices fell into decay. The hospital still nominally exists; but the income is only 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per annum, of which 40*s.* is the annual salary of the master, and the residue is applied towards the maintenance of three or four indigent people, who reside in an old house, being all the remains of the buildings, except the shell of the chapel.

The celebration of divine service ceased in this church about the end of the reign of Charles the Second.

Gardner, in his *History of Dunwich*, p. 63, says—"The ruins of the church well deserve the observation of the curious, having been built not much unlike the ancient form of the Eastern churches; for, as the primitive structures were commonly divided into three parts, viz. the sanctuary, temple, and anti-temple; so this likewise consisted of three different parts: for the altar part was an apsis, as in the Eastern churches, but distinguished from the chancel by a



Drawn and Engraved by W. Harrison for the Antiquarian Library.

View of the City of London from the Tower of London.

CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

spacious arch ; and the chancel was distinguished from the nave, or body of the church, by an arch of the like workmanship."

A few years ago, it was in contemplation to repair these ruins, and to convert them into a place of religious worship for the use of the inhabitants of the borough, there being no place of the kind in the town, and no duty having been performed there for many years ; and a plan and estimate was obtained for that purpose ; but the scheme was abandoned, chiefly on account of the expence attending it. The inhabitants attend divine worship at the church of Westleton.

The monastery of the Grey Friars here was founded by Richard Fitz John, and Alice, his wife ; and afterwards augmented by king Henry the Third. The corporation of the borough, however, seem to have had some concern in the foundation ; at least, they gave them a new place to build their priory on.

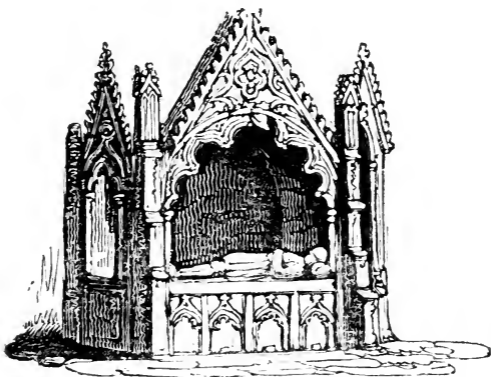
The site of this house contains upwards of seven acres of land, encompassed with a stone wall, and had three gates, one eastward, now quite demolished, and two near each other, westward, whose arches still continue. The larger gate served for an entrance to the house ; the lesser gate was the common passage for people to the church, which has disappeared. Gardner says—" The greatest part of the house now lies in ruinous heaps, and the standing remains are converted into a good tenement, and a hall, with apartments, where affairs of the corporation are transacted, and a jail, having an east front built, of late years, with brick, affording a handsome prospect."

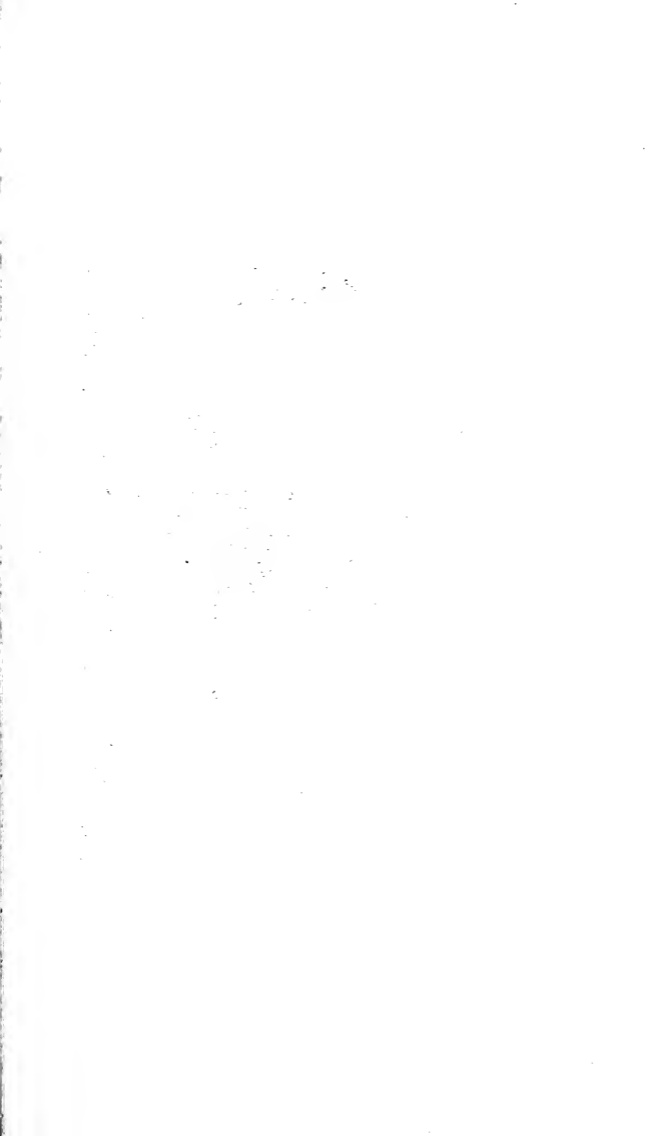
CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

The use assigned to this building by Gardner, is no longer made of it : the business of the borough is now transacted in a small house on the northern side of the town, and the building much decayed.

It was formerly the residence of sir Jacob Downing, bart. when he visited his property in the borough, and after his death was occasionally visited by his widow. It is now called Dunwich Place, and belongs to Mr. Bane. The scite was granted at the Dissolution to John Eyre.

It may not here be amiss to correct a trifling error in the account given of Dunwich in the *Ancient Reliques*. It is therein stated that the inhabitants are carried for interment to the neighbouring church of Westleton : this is not exactly the fact ; for the church-yard of All Saints is still used as a cemetery.







1844

Published for the Proprietors, New York, by J. P. Clarke, New Bond Street.

PEVENSEY,

SUSSEX,

Now reduced to a small village, was once a sea-port town of considerable importance, and is reckoned among those places which were ravaged by Godwin, earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor : it no doubt owed its former prosperity to its advantageous situation for commerce, and its subsequent decline to the receding of the sea, from which it at present stands more than a mile distant. Pevensay is also celebrated in history as the place where William the Conqueror landed with his army. It is distant about thirteen miles from Hastings, and is often frequented during the summer season, especially by the lovers of the picturesque, who cannot fail enjoying much gratification in viewing the extensive remains of *Pevensay Castle*.

At what period, or by whom this Castle was constructed, does not appear from any of the Topographical or Historical Works which have as yet been published relative to the county of Sussex ; but it is generally supposed, from the number of Roman bricks to be seen in various parts of the ruins, either to have been built by, or with the remains of some fortress erected by the Romans.

PEVENSEY.

The principal entrance is on the west or land side, over a drawbridge, between two round towers, and is surrounded by a ditch on all sides but the east. Within is a smaller fortification, more of a quadrangular form, moated on the north and west side, with two round towers and another drawbridge. The inside of the inner castle consists chiefly of six complete large towers, or bastions, two of which being much larger than the others, are supposed to have been the kitchen and refectory, or eating-room, from the size of the chimnies and doorways. The circumference of the inner castle is about twenty-five rods, and of the outward walls, 250. The external walls are most entire, and about twenty feet in height, and enlose an area of seven acres.

Shortly after William the Conqueror ascended the throne of England, he gave the town and castle of Pevensey to his half brother, earl of Mortaigne, in Normandy, and created him earl of Cornwall, which he enjoyed, with many other honours, during the reign of that king; but having taken part with his brother Odo, earl of Kent, in an insurrection in favour of Robert Courthose, an army was sent against this castle to reduce him, but on its arrival he surrendered, and made peace. He was succeeded in his possessions by William, earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall, who, on being refused the earldom of Kent by king Henry the First, joined with Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury, in a rebellion; whereupon the king seized all his estates, demolished most of his castles, and banished him from the realm. The town and Castle of Pevensey were shortly after given to Gilbert de Aquila, and which, in allusion to the name of the owner, were styled the



Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson for the Smithsonian Library

Thompson's Library, p. 2.



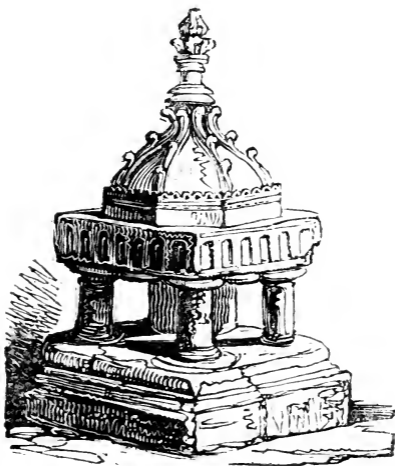
PEVENSEY.

honour of the Eagle, with whose descendants they remained some time, but were again forfeited to the crown, when king Henry the Third, in the thirtieth year of his reign, gave the Castle of Pevensey to his son, Prince Edward, and his heirs, in order that it should never again be separated from the crown ; notwithstanding which, however, the Castle and domain of Pevensey were settled on John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and fourth son of Edward the Third, upon surrendering the earldom of Richmond, and all estates appertaining thereto. On Henry the Fourth, son of John of Gaunt, ascending the throne, he gave the Castle of Pevensey to the Pelham family, as a reward for their loyalty and valour, with whom it remained till about the middle of last century, when the duke of Newcastle resigned it to Spencer Compton, earl of Wilmington, on his being created baron of Pevensey ; and on the death of the late earl of Northampton, it was carried by his daughter, lady Elizabeth Compton, on her marriage, to Lord George Henry Cavendish.

It appears by Madox's History of the Exchequer, in the sixth year of the reign of king John, Pevensey, among other trading towns, paid a quinxieme or tax for its merchandise ; and in the ninth year of the reign of that king, the barons of Pevensey fined forty marks, for licence to build a town upon a spot between Pevensey and Langley, which should enjoy the same privileges as the Cinque Ports, and that they might have an annual fair to last seventeen days, commencing on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist ; also a market every Sunday : but it is not known how far this project was carried into execution.

PEVENSEY.

Pevensey gave birth to *Doctor Andrew Borde*, of facetious and eccentric memory, and who, although he had the honour of being first physician to king Henry the Eighth, died in the Fleet Prison, in the year 1549. A memoir of this eccentric character is to be found in Hay's History of Chichester.





MONUMENTAL STONES IN THE CHURCH-YARD AT PENRITH,

CUMBERLAND.

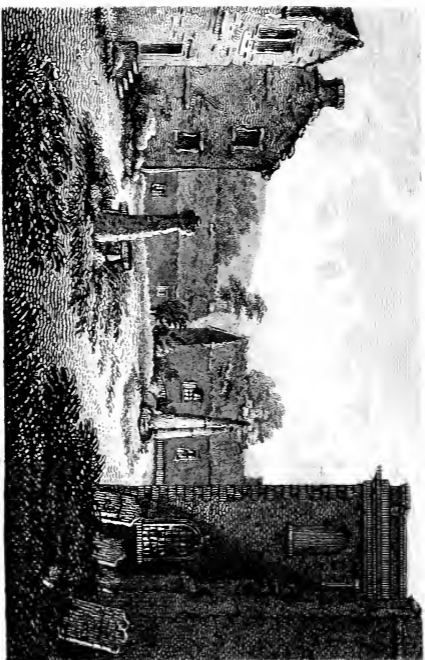
THERE are no remnants of antiquity in this portion of Great-Britain, that has so much exercised the curiosity, or pens of Antiquarians, than these monumental remains: we have extracted the following account of them, from Mr. Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.

“The pillars are of one entire stone, each formed like the ancient spears; the shafts are round for about seven feet high, above which they run into a square, and appear to have terminated in a point; where the square part commences, there are the remains of a narrow belt of ornamental fret work. The remains of crosses raised near the points of the pillars faintly appear, and something like a wolf or a dog, may be discovered on one of them. The stones are so much injured by time, that it is not possible to ascertain whether the squares of these pillars were ornamented with other sculptures than what are mentioned: the most remarkable thing is, that the stone is not of a similar nature to any used in the adjacent buildings, or any quarry of stone in the neighbourhood of Penrith, being white and of a very open grit. Three of the side stones have been figured with a scrawl or running ornament of foliage, &c. and the fourth, which seems to have

MONUMENTAL STONES.

been placed to supply one decayed, is a natural pebble ; they are rounded at the upper edge, in the section of a circle, and are about twenty inches above the earth, in the highest part : the other three are of red stone, with which this country abounds.

“ Thus much, we think, we cannot but allow to the tradition, which is of the remotest antiquity, that this was the tomb of some eminent personage. It was much the fashion with our ancestors in distant ages, to express their ideas by symbols and allegories ; and in particular to personate characters by such animals as men of note wore on their coat of armour. We see nothing, then, improbable in the supposition, that the personage here interred, had had, in his day, many conflicts on the borders, (and in the forest of Inglewood in particular,) with some of his warlike neighbours, who were perpetually making incursions, either predatory or hostile, into Cumberland : whether he was a king or a baron, is immaterial to our argument. The title of King of Cumberland, was not extinct till the beginning of the tenth century. The customs and manners of the Romans, were not then all forgotten ; and we know, that the Romans used to distinguish their victories over the Scotch, in their sculptures and monuments, by the figure of a boar. This figure might be retained, for several centuries backwards ; and might be employed in this instance, to point out, that the valour of the hero here interred, had been signalized by his victories over that people ; whom it was still the fashion to represent under the figure of a Caledonian boar. That Penrith is of great antiquity, admits of no doubt : this is sufficiently proved by the various unquestionably ancient monu-



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MONUMENTAL STONES.

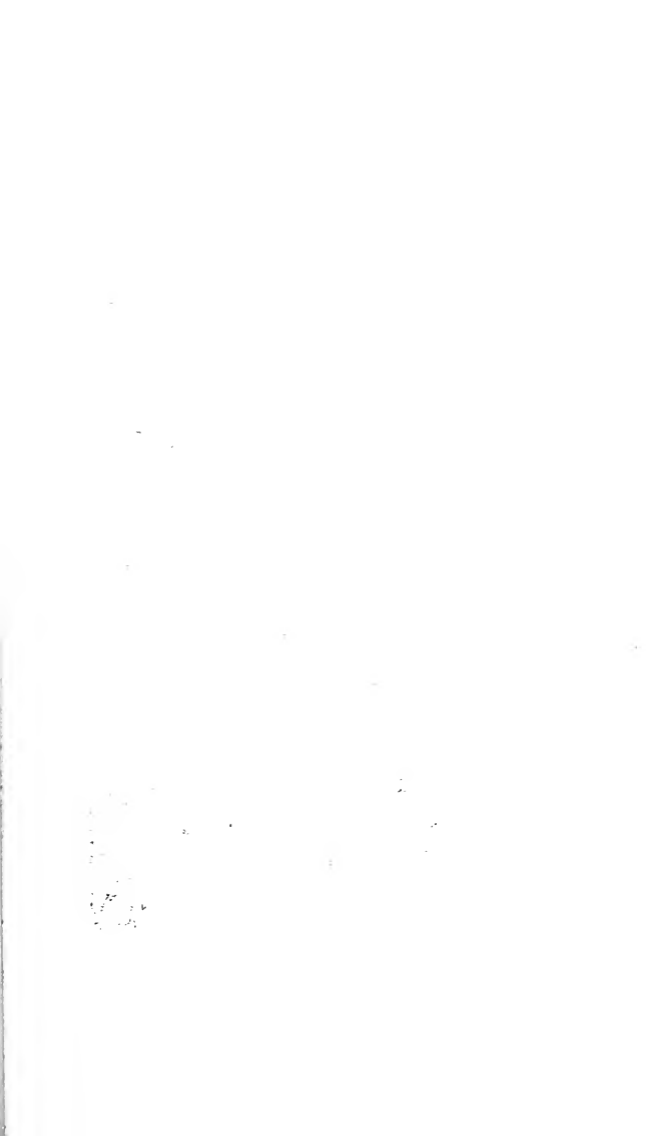
ments still in existence, in its neighbourhood. Perhaps (for we are left entirely to conjecture,) it was the place of royal residence. Ewaine or (as some authors write it) Owen, king of Cumberland, was a party in the congress held at Dacre and Maybrough, when Constantine of Scotland, the reigning prince of Wales, and he did homage to Athelstan; and entered into a league with him, to hold their kingdoms by fealty under his protection. Tradition calls this supposed giant, Ewan Cesarius. The former of these names is British; but the other Roman: and might be given to this Ewan, in its true and primary sense, not as a name, but as a title of office; as declaratory of his sovereignty. It can hardly be supposed, that such names were hit upon by accident; and they are not such, as an inventor of fiction would have thought of. The name of a large fortress, not far from Penrith, which we shall treat of hereafter, called Castle-Ewaine, countenances the idea, that a person of great note of this name, whether a Czar or a baron, resided in the neighbourhood; and if he lived here, here too he might die, and here be buried; and the stones in question be his tomb, as tradition says they were. Perhaps too (to go on with our conjectures) he might be a remarkably tall man; for tallness was considered by the ancients as almost a *sine qua non* in the formation of an hero: perhaps he might be even seven feet high; and the upright shaft rounded to that height, to denote the human body, and thereby record that circumstance: perhaps too he had actually killed four real boars in the adjacent forest, of the size expressed by the rude delineations of boars in the four side stones; or, what is more probable, perhaps he had, in some of his contests, slain four

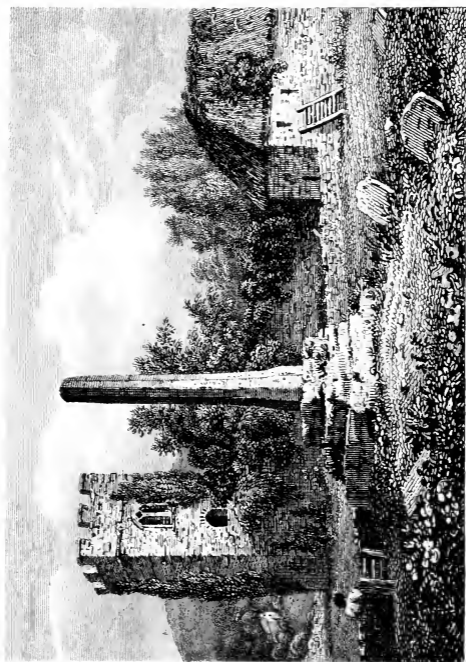
MONUMENTAL STONES.

Caledonians, of redoubtable prowess, who were even taller than himself; and their nation, size, and fate be thus described by four prostrate boars, each of them upwards of seven feet in height.

“As to the stone called the Giant’s Thumb, it is no more than the remains of an old rose-cross, rudely cut, and now broken; perhaps it was an ornament of the old church: we see many of those rose-crosses in old abbeys; there is a very fine one remaining on the west end of Lanercost. Mr Pennant had over-looked, that the upper part of the stone was broken, and not chiseled: by examining it, it will, we doubt not, appear to demonstration, that the head of the stone was originally circular.”







W. H. Sturt. The Mill and the Church, 1847.

W. H. Sturt. The Mill and the Church, 1847.

PALACE AND CROSS AT PAIGNTON,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE see being removed from Bishops Tawton, near Barnstaple, to the town of Credianton, now Crediton, in Cornwall, became there incorporated with that of Cornwall, about the year 1032, and not long after this union it was transplanted to the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Exeter, where Leofricus, who was lord chancellor and privy counsellor to king Edward the Confessor, was by him in person installed to the bishopric, and having enjoyed the episcopal dignity twenty-seven years, in 1074, by his decease, it fell to his successor, Osbertus.

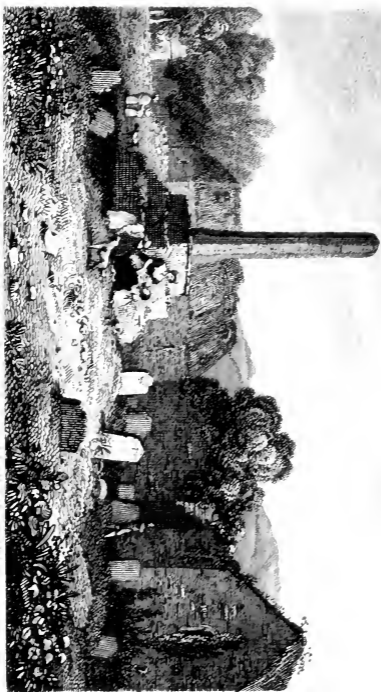
The patrimony of this bishopric was once very large, its revenues having been considerably improved by several of the early bishops, and especially by Walter Branscombe, who, by craftily practising on Sacheville, the lord of a goodly castle at that time, called Clyst Sacheville, about four miles from Exeter, got possession of it, and attached it to the temporalities of the see; but (as we read in the MSS. of Westcote) “ what became of all his land at last soe gotton?—it is a lesson for all men! for this bishop was more griping and greedy to gain than some (especially one) of his successors have been a wasting, reducing the episcopal patrimonie

PALACE AND CROSS AT PAIGNTON.

to a far less portion than Leofricus found it at his first instalment here.

“ In the second year of king Henry V. A. D. 1414, at a parliament holden at Leicester, a bill or supplication was presented, which had relation to a former put into the parliament holden at Westminster, in the eleventh of Henry IV. which, by reason the king was then troubled with civil discord, took no effect.

“ That the temporal lands, devoutly given and disordinately spent by religious and other spiritual persons, should be seized into the king's hands, sith the same might suffice to mayntain the honour of the king and defence of the realm, 15 erles, 1500 knights, 6000 esquires, and 100 almshouses (for relief only of poore and impotent persons), and the king to have clearly into his coffers 20,000*l.* At which time it was found by an extent thereof made, that the church of Exeter could then dispend yearly 7000*l.* which, according to the money now current (1630), is to be tripled, and soe 21,000*l.*; and, according to the new improvements I dare say tripled again; for it had then seventeen manors in this county, eight in Cornwall, and seven in other shires, in all thirty-two, and fourteen faire houses, furnished severally with all necessaries but plate and linen, (of all this trouble bishop Voysey eased his successors); I will forbear to name them. The account is cast up and brought to this period, that all is gone, and the new diocesan (bishop Hall) hath only *one* house (the present palace at Exeter) to rest in; and as bishop Grandison, when he built the palace at Bishop's Teignton, foretold, *Ut haberent episcopi locum ubi*





PALACE AND CROSS AT PAIGNTON.

caput suum reclinarent, si forte in manum regis earum temporalia caperentur. Thus observes sir William Pole, speaking of BISHOP'S CLYST, 'As Bronscombe cunningly gott itt, soe did bishop Voysey wastefully loose itt;' for having continued upwards of three hundred years a faire and predilected palace of the see of Exeter, bishop Voysey returned it back to the laity, and gave it to John erle of Bedford."

The palace at Paignton, of which we have given a view of the principal remains, has long been in a state of great dilapidation. Tradition, as well as history, is silent as far as respects the last bishop who lived here. The situation is delightful; the beauty of the scenery around would no doubt recommend this palace as a desirable residence in the summer. The ground in front gently declines to Torbay, from which it is not far distant.

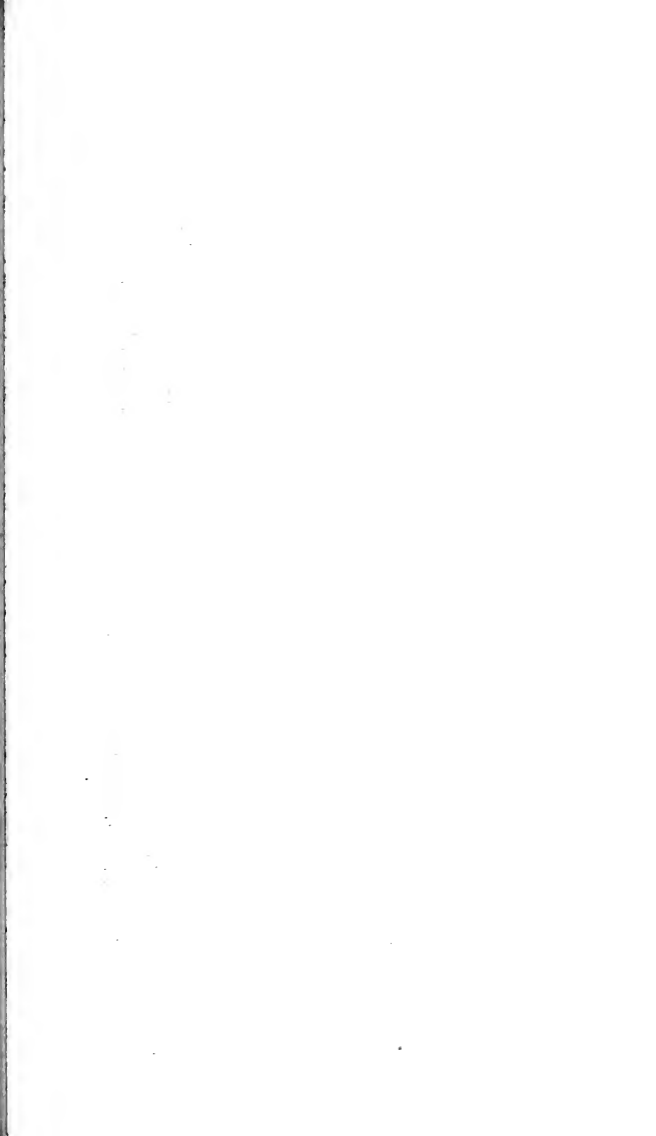
Paignton is now a place of considerable extent; clean and comfortable in its appearance. The church is a large structure, consisting of three aisles and two small chapels or transepts. The entrance under the tower at the west end, is Norman, and still in excellent preservation. The semi-circular receding arch is supported on each side by two pillars, with capitals highly enriched with sculpture. The external arch is ornamented with beads, and beautifully carved diamond and trellis-work. The interior arch is enriched with the zigzag, deeply indented.

In the church-yard is the stone cross, which we have represented in the annexed engravings: whether it was erected for devotional purposes, or is purely monumental, it is im-

PALACE AND CROSS AT PAIGN'TGN.

possible at this period to say, as history does not notice it, and tradition is silent. The steps surrounding the shaft are much worn, and there is no appearance of ornament upon it; like many others, it has been wilfully broken at the top.

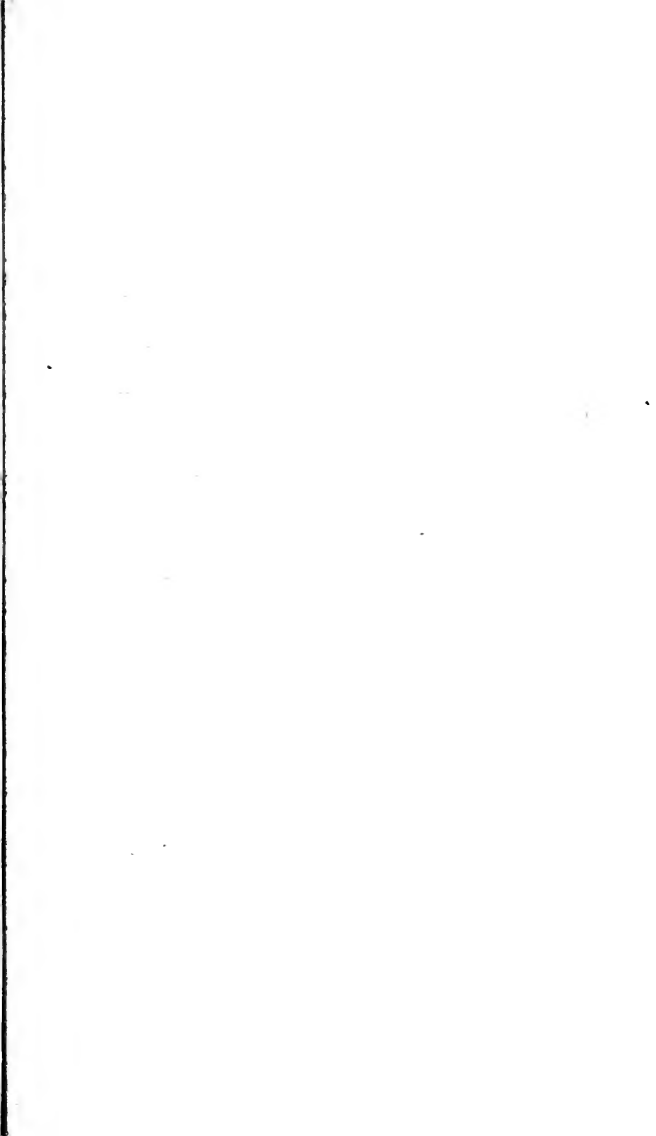






St. Peter's Church, London, England, from the north, by W. H. St. John.

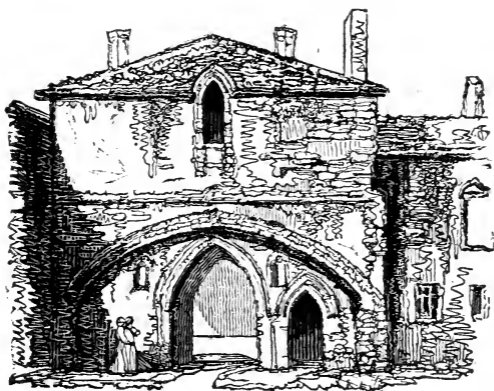
St. Peter's Church, London, England, from the north, by W. H. St. John.





Engraved by J. May from a sketch by Ld. on the Antiquarian Society.

Antiquarian Soc. 1840.



IONA, ARGYLESHIRE.

WRITERS mention this island under three names, viz. Hii, Iona, and Iolumkill. Bede calls it Hii, but the proper name is I*, which, in the Gaelic, signifies an island, and is called so by way of eminence to this day. Bede's mistake proceeded from his ignorance of the Gaelic. In monkish writers, it is called Iona†, which signifies the Island of Waves. In more modern times, it was called I-collumkill; that is, the island of Colum-kill, in honour of Columba. The name Iona is now quite lost in the country, and it is

* I is sounded like ee in English.

† Iona is, in Gaelic, spelt I-thonn; but as the th is not sounded, Latin writers spell it Iona. The name is very characteristic of it in times of storm.

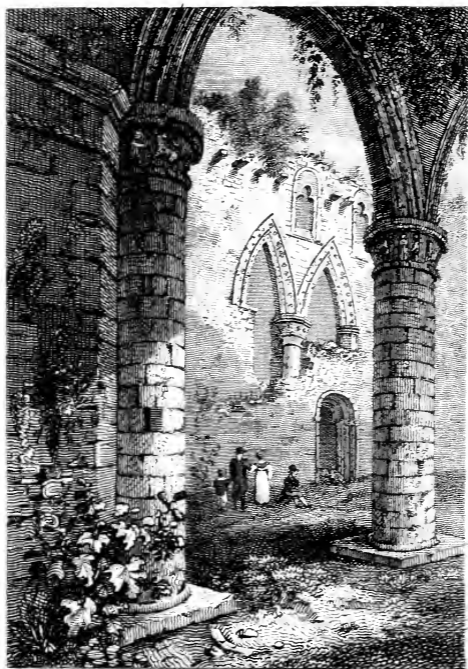
IONA, ARGYLESHIRE.

always called I, except when the speaker would wish to lay an emphasis upon the word, then it is called Icolmkill*.

The Druids undoubtedly possessed I, before the introduction of Christianity. A green eminence, close to the sound of I, is to this day called the Druid's burial-place†. A cottager, some years ago, planting potatoes in this spot, and digging earth to cover them, brought up some bones, which the people of the island immediately concluded to be the bones of the Druids. The tradition is, that the first

* Bede writes, that I, belonged to Britain, being separated from it, as he says, but by a narrow arm of the sea; and that the Picts, who inhabited that part of Britain, made a present of it to the Scotch monks, who converted them to the Christian religion. By the Picts, who made the present, Bede must mean the Picts inhabiting S. of the Friths of Forth and Clyde; for Britain extended, according to ancient writers, that far only, all N. of that, or the wall of Agricola, being called Albin, or Scotia. But there is not the smallest probability that I, ever belonged to the Picts, as the venerable writer asserts. The least knowledge of geography will convince any one of this. Bede was indefatigable in his researches after whatever concerned the first planting of Christianity in every part of the island of Britain, but looked upon profane subjects only as secondary objects. The Picts were separated from I, not by a narrow arm of the sea, as he says, but by a wide and tempestuous ocean. He says, in other places, that I, is in Hibernia; by this he means Albin, or Scotland, which, in those ages, was often called Hibernia.—Book III. chap. 3.

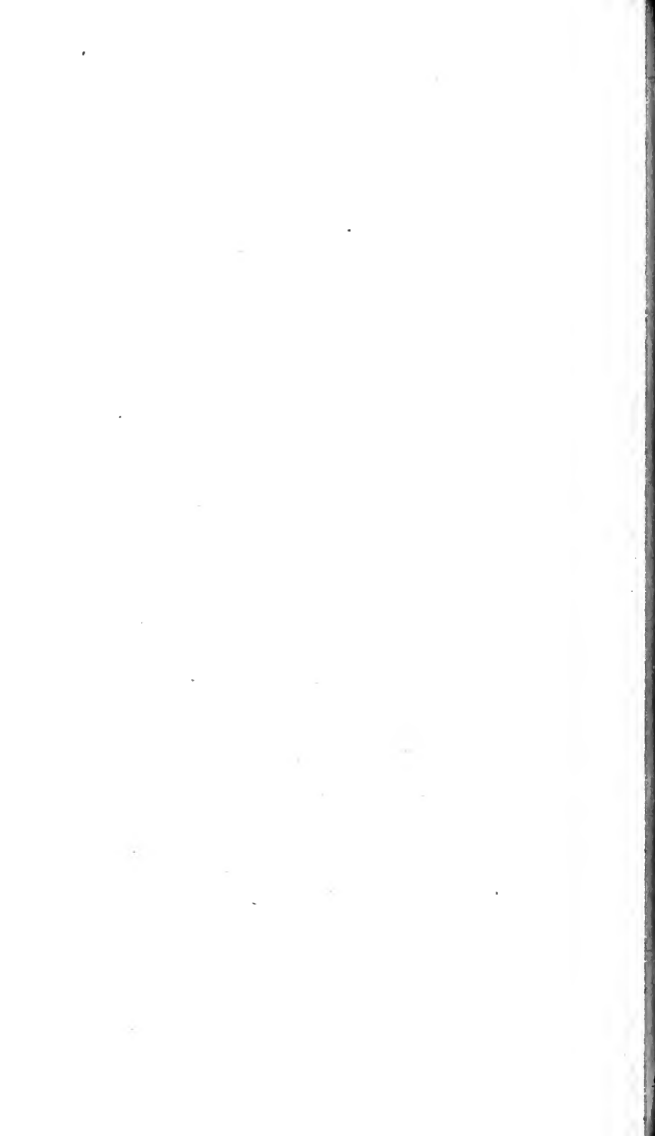
† Clodh nan Druineach, signifies the Druids burial-place.



THE RUINS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, LONDON.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

Printed by J. G. Thompson, at the Office of the Engraver, No. 1, Pall Mall.



IONA, ARGYLESHIRE.

Christians banished the Druids, and took possession of their seat. The Druids also had a temple at the head of Loch-scridain, in a farm called Rossal*. This temple is but small, and several of the stones have fallen down. Here, as the name of the place indicates, they held courts of justice.

I, seems to be early the seat of a religious society of Christians. Scots historians say, that Fergus the Second erected a religious house, with a stately church, in Iona, where his successors were buried. Bede, in the passage already quoted, countenances the opinion of Scotch monks being settled in I, about the period assigned to Fergus the Second, by the Scotch historians. The first Christians that possessed themselves of I, were, in all probability, the Culdees. They were a kind of monks, under certain regulations; and, as they affected retired places, as their name imports †, they could not in any country find a place more happily suited to their purpose. One place in I, is still called the Culdee's Cell ‡. It is the foundation of a small circular house, upon a reclining plain. From the door of the house, a walk ascends to a small hillock, with the remains of a wall upon each side of the walk, which grows wider to the hillock. There are evident traces of the walls of the walk

* Rosal, in the old Gaelic, signifies judgment, justice.

† Culdee is a Gaelic word, signifying a monk, or hermit, or any sequestered person. Cuildeach is common to this day, and given to persons not fond of society. The word is derived from Cuil, a retired corner.

‡ Cathan, or Cothan Cuildich, signifies the Culdee's cell, or couch.

IONA, ARGYLESHIRE.

taking a circuit round, and enclosing the hillock. The figure the Druids and Culdees made in I, is uncertain. History may be said to be silent concerning their transactions in that island, and even tradition carries down but faint traces of their having existed there. It was reserved for Columba to raise the fame of I, to the great height it attained to in his own and after ages; though, no doubt, the merit of his successors contributed not a little*.

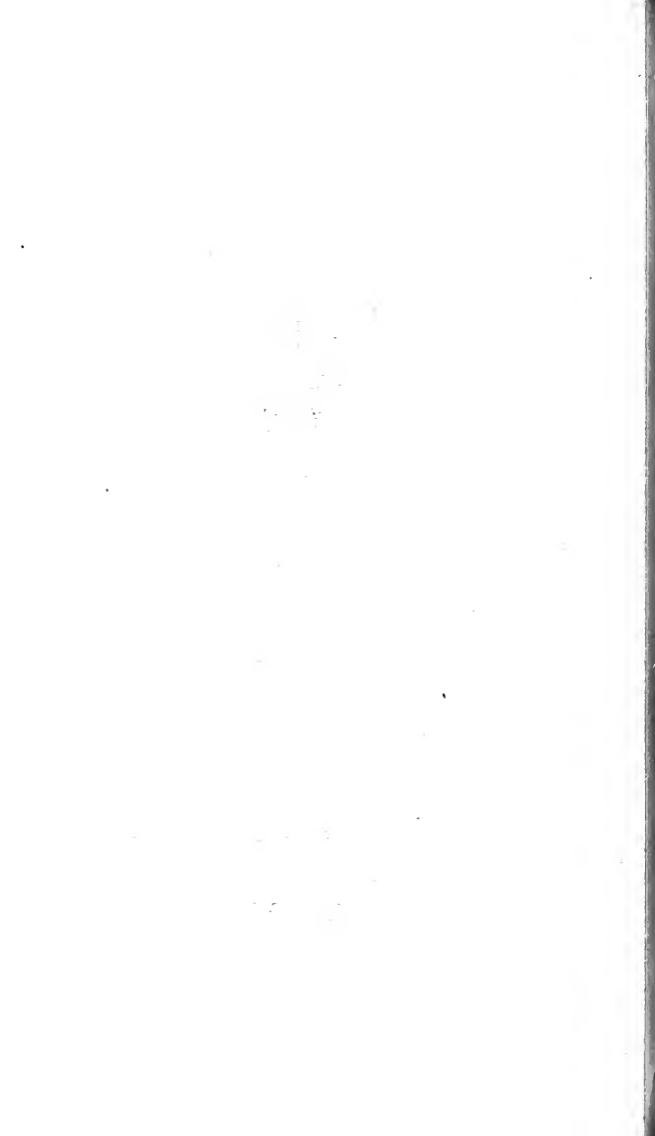
* This eminent man, according to Bede, B. III. c. 4, came to Britain to preach the gospel to the northern Picts, in the year 565, and in the reign of Eugene the Third. After stripping the History of Columba of the ridiculous and fabulous legends with which it is disfigured and disgraced, enough remains to convince us, that he was a man of considerable political abilities, of an undaunted and firm disposition, and of zeal in religious matters, capable of carrying him through any danger or fatigue. Kings listened with reverence to his admonitions; armies, when ready to engage, stopped at his command; and he maintained the greatest sway, not only in the kingdom of the Gauls, or Scots, where he lived, but also among the Irish, Picts, and Saxons. He died, in an advanced age, in the beginning of the 7th century. His life is written in a prolix and confused manner, by Adamnan, who was Abbot of I. The celebrated abbey, which he founded, had very extensive jurisdictions, and, for many ages, held the chief sway among the Scottish and Pictish monasteries. It was liberally endowed by the piety and munificence of the kings and great men of the kingdom of Scotland. Buchanan mentions several islands that belonged to it. The fertile island of Tirii once did, as the name indicates, and the divisions of



Engraved by J. H. Stanger for the Association of Friends, from a sketch by M. L. L. L. L. L.

Celtic Cross. Engraving.

Published for the Association of Friends, No. 10, New York, and



IONA, ARGYLESHERE.

The ruins of I, by the generous care and attention of the family of Argyll, are kept, perhaps, in better preservation than most ruins of the kind in Scotland. Since the Reformation, one of the earls of Argyll roofed the cathedral steeple, and built up most of the doors with stone and lime, to prevent cattle getting through the ruins. Duke Archibald of Argyll built a wall round the whole abbey, to prevent the buildings being hurt. But this wall being thought insufficient, the present Duke of Argyll built it anew, got a lock and key to it, and made it an effectual fence. He also got a leaf to the main door of the nunnery

it being still called monk's portions. The same spirit of piety, which so liberally provided for the support of the monks, reared also stately buildings, both for devotion and accommodation, as their ruins still shew. Such was the reputed sanctity of the place, that not only the kings of Scotland, but some Irish kings, and the petty Norwegian princes of the isles, ordered their remains to be buried in this hallowed ground. Their tombs, with inscriptions pointing out to whom they belonged, were entire in Buchanan's days; but there is no inscription now, though the place is pointed out. All the great families in the Western Isles had their burial places in I; some of their grave-stones are very well carved. The burying-ground surrounds St. Oran's Chapel. A few hundred yards from the abbey is the nunnery: it was also liberally endowed. Some lands in Mull are still called the Nun's Lands. Here the abbesses were buried. One inscription is still legible. Till within these few years, all the females were buried at the nunnery, and all the males at the abbey. With few exceptions, it is still the case; such is the force of custom and prejudice.

IONA, ARGYLESKIRE.

church, with a lock and key, and built up the other doors. His Grace prohibits his tenants from removing stones from the place where they fall, and charged his chamberlain to see these orders strictly complied with. But, notwithstanding the care taken of them, parts of some of them have fallen, and time has levelled others of them with the ground. Some of them have done so within these few years, and several more within the memory of some people still living ; particularly some elegant arches near the nunnery, and the abbot's house, which is said to be a very handsome building. But most of the buildings are standing, and seem to have received no injury but from time, which was probably the case with the whole of them. The cathedral, or St. Mary's, is almost entire, with the steeple. It is only within these few years that part of the east end of the transverse fell, and some of the head of the cross. St. Oran's Chapel is still standing, but in a tottering condition. The Virgin's Chapel was standing till within these few years, when part of it fell. Most of the cloisters are still standing. The Bishop's, which is small, is also standing. So that there is still remaining of the abbey what will give a pretty complete idea of what it was.

At the nunnery there are fewer remains. The Nunnery Church is quite entire ; one end of it is arched, and is very beautiful. Here also stands what was called the parish church : it is yet entire, but tottering. There was a court, with a piazza, to the west side of the Nunnery Church, and round it the cloisters were built ; but there are hardly any remains of them, but on the south side of the court.

To the north of the abbey is a loch, as it is called, but



Drawn and Engraved by J. Smith for the Antiquarian Society

Fig. 10. of an Antiquarian Society

Antiquarian Society, London, 1811



IONA, ARGYLESIRE.

probably an artificial pond: it has a paved causeway* through the middle, which is still entire. It is said, the edges of this pond were all planted. Porta-chunich ought to be mentioned. Here, as tradition goes, was the place where Columba first landed in I, and left his currach; from which the place has its name. An artificial mound, of the form of a boat with the keel up, is said to be the dimensions of Columba's currach. This mound measures nearly fifty feet in length. Upon this beach the pebbles are got.

It is said there was a monastery in the island of Innis-Kenneth, but no traces of the building are to be seen. A small church, said by Buchanan to be a parish church, still remains. What is pretty singular, a small bell, used at the celebration of mass, is still lying on the altar. There are in the parish many of the round towers said to be Danish. They are upon the sea-coast, and in sight of one another. They seem to be watch-towers to give notice of an enemy's approach, which was done from the battlement by a smoke in the day time, and a fire at night. They are very small; most of them would not contain twenty men.

There are, in many parts of the parish, long stones standing on end: they are called Carra†, and seem to be set up at the head of the graves of eminent men, or as memorials of some remarkable transactions carried on in these places.

Learning flourished, and found a safe retreat, in the sequestered island of Icolm-kiln, when western Europe lay

* The walk is called Iumaire Iàchair, which signifies a paved causeway.

* Carra signifies friendship.

IONA, ARGYLESIRE,

buried in the ignorance and barbarity brought on by the cruel ravages of the savage nations that overturned the Roman empire ; and from this seminary issued pious and learned monks and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. Columba's writings are said to be numerous ; a catalogue of them is given at the end of Lhoyd's *Archæologia*.—St. Aidan, from I, in the 7th century, at the request of Oswald, king of Northumberland, converted that kingdom, and founded the bishopric of Lindisferne, or Holy Island, which was afterwards translated to Durham by Malcolm the Third of Scotland. Bede (B. III. chap. 3.) gives him the greatest character for mildness, piety, and other virtues, and blames him only for being a quarto-deciman. St. Finan and St. Colman, both from I, succeeded him in the bishopric. In St. Colman's time, the dispute about the celebration of Easter began, which obliged him to leave the kingdom of Northumberland. The famous St. Cuthbert was Columba's disciple. The writings of Adamnan, abbot of I, are in the hands of the learned. Campbell and Veremond, &c. flourished in I ; and many more, whose very names would form a large catalogue.

Since the Reformation, the parish has produced none eminent for learning, if we except the Beatons of Pennicross, who were doctors of physic. The family is now extinct ; but they are still spoken of in the country with admiration for their skill in physic. It is said, that one of them was sent for to attend one of the kings of Scotland ; and that the people of the country flocked to him for advice as to their health, during his absence, when he gave them this short

IONA, ARGYLESIRE.

rule: "To be cheerful, temperate, and early risers*."—They had a large folio MS. in Gaelic, treating of physic, which was left with a woman, the heiress of the Beatons, and seen by some now living; but what became of it, the incumbent, after all his inquiries, could not find. It is perhaps lost, as the heirs of this woman are quite illiterate†.

* Bhi gu sugah, geannmni, mochrach.

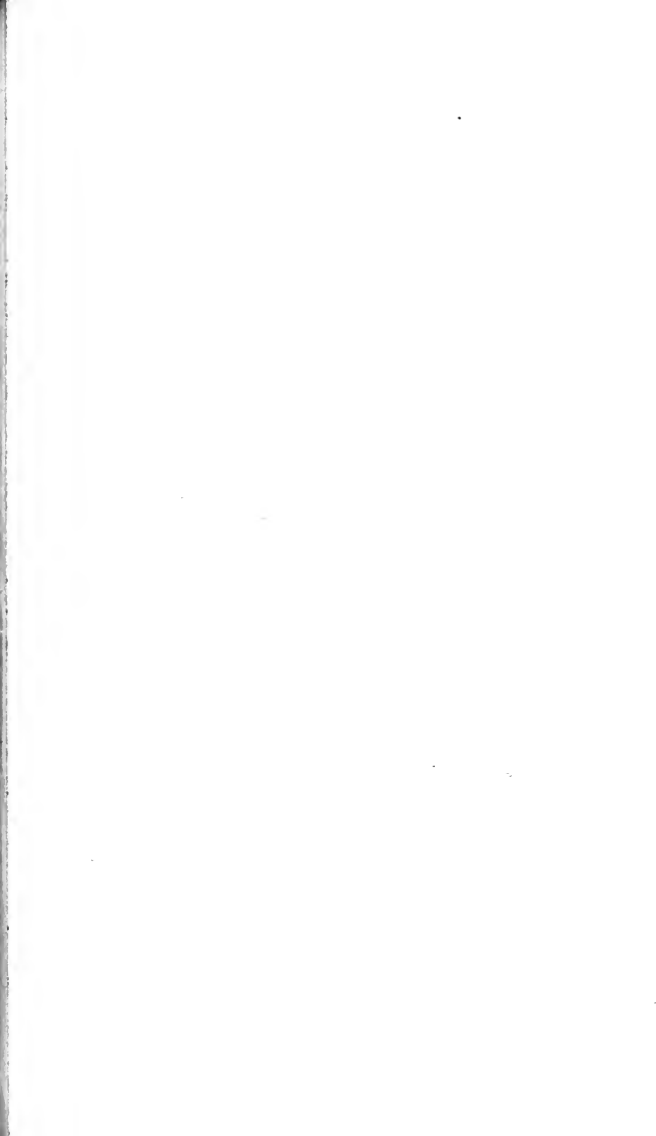
† It has been warmly disputed whether there was a library at I; and much has been written on both sides of the question. The doubt has arisen entirely from prejudice. There can be no doubt, but the many learned men that flourished at I, had the classics among them, and all the books on divinity and science these ages could afford. It can be as little doubted, that, like other societies of learned men, they committed their own thoughts to writing, as well as the transactions of their countrymen. It is asked, What became of this library? In the 9th century, Kellach, abbot of I, was obliged to fly to Ireland for shelter against the Danes. If the barbarians had the library in their power, no doubt they would destroy it. But after this period, Scotch historians mention the library of I, and their borrowing books from it. At the Reformation, the MSS. of I, were in part carried to the Scotch colleges of Doway, or to Rome; at least the chartularies, and such as were esteemed most valuable by the monks. It is said, that some of the MSS. were carried to Inverary, and that a duke of Montague found some of them in the shops there, used as snuff paper. If any of them were in the library of

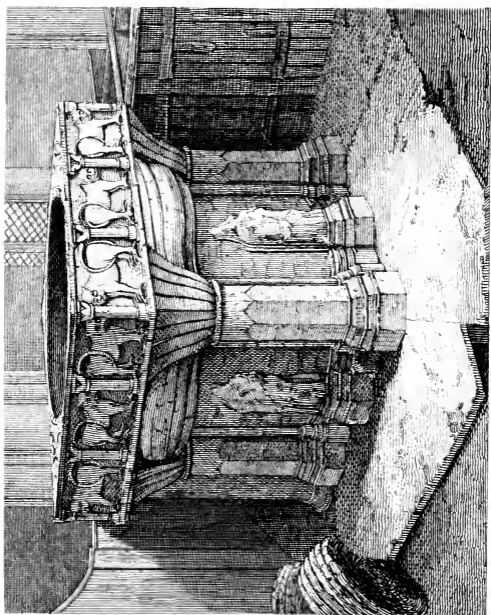
IONA, ARGYLESHIRE.

the family of Argyll, the persecution that family underwent, in the time of Charles the Second, accounts for none being there now.

[This account of Iona has been extracted from Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland.]







Drawn and Engraved by W. H. Smith for the Anti-Slavery Standard

ST. PETER,

IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

THE Church of St. Peter, in Ipswich, had, in the Confessor's time, large possessions : " It had six carucates of land, eight villains, 20 bordairi, and two mills ; of these earl Roger claimed one hundred acres, five villains, and one mill, in right of the king's manor of Bramford. Five villains of the said manor witnessed for him ; but the half hundred of Ipswich witnessed that these belonged to the church in the time of the Confessor, then valued at 100*s.* ; now at 15*l.*" This is taken from Ipswich Domesday, which saith farther, " That to this church belonged five burgesses and twenty acres of land within the Borough." But afterwards the church was impropriated to the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was contiguous to the church-yard.

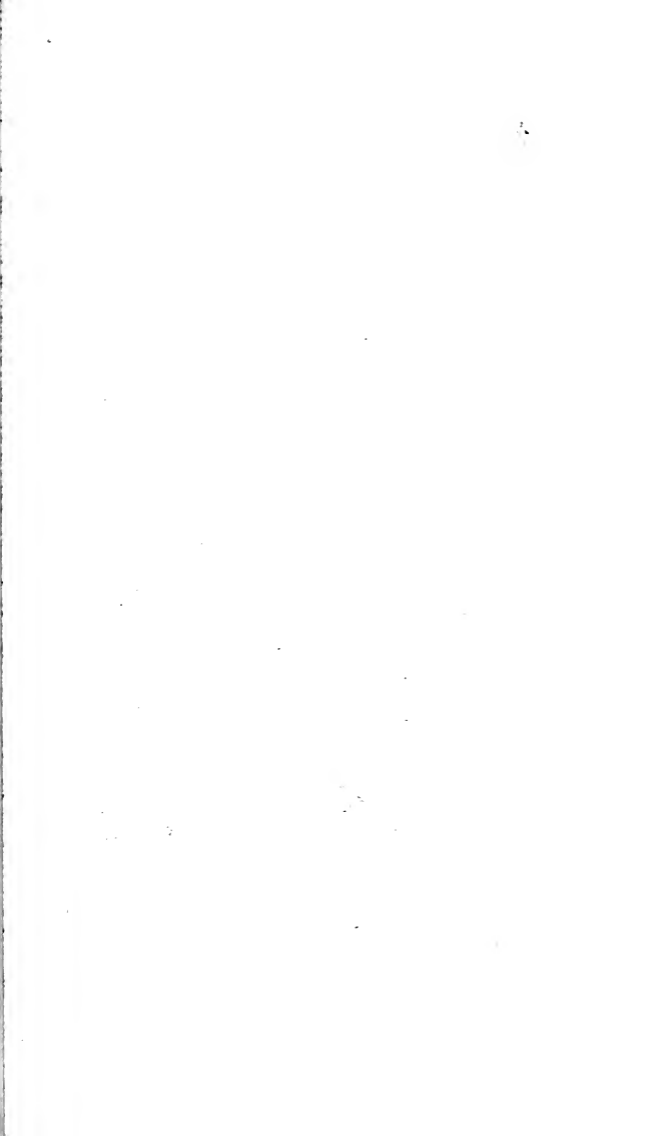
The most remarkable thing at present about the church, is the font, here represented ; which, from the rudeness of the figures and carving upon it, as well as from its shape, must be of very considerable antiquity. It is formed of black marble, highly polished, which, by an almost inconceivable perversion of taste, has been covered over with a thick coat of white-wash.

In this parish, in the reign of Henry the Second, a Priory of Black Canons, of the order of St. Augustine, was founded

CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

by the ancestors of Thomas Lacy, and Alice, his wife, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It was suppressed 6th March 1527, by Cardinal Wolsey ; who, having obtained bulls from the Pope, and letters patent from the king for that purpose, founded, instead of it, a college for a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, to the honour of the Virgin Mary ; together with a grammar-school. But this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of that prelate : and the site of the college, containing, by estimation, six acres, was granted, 23d of Henry the Eighth, to Thomas Alverde, and in 9th of James the First, to Richard Percival and Edmund Duffield : the college was soon demolished, no part being left standing except one gate, which yet remains.







By the Flag from a Drawing by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, when Secretary.

Barnard Castle, Durham.

Published for the Proprietors, Messrs. J. & J. W. Smith, 17, Pall Mall, W.

BARNARD CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

THE remains of the castle cover about six acres and three quarters of ground ; the parts of chief strength stand on the brink of a steep rock, about eighty perpendicular feet above the river, on the north-west corner of the principal area, commanding a most beautiful prospect up the river. It is not possible to form any competent idea by the present ruins what this fortress was in its original state, or greatest strength : it was inclosed from the town by a strong and high wall, with one gateway from the present market-place, and another to the north from the Flatts. The area entered by the market-place gate doth not appear to have had any communication with the chief strong holds and bulwarks of the place, but probably contained the chapel after mentioned : it is separated from the interior buildings by a deep fosse, which surrounds the rest of the fortress. This area is fenced with a high wall along the edge of the rocks, behind Brig-gate, or Bridgegate-street. In all this length of wall there appears no cantonment, bastion, or turret : if ever it had embrazures, they are now totally gone. To the north, the wall has a more ancient and fortified appearance. The gate-way to the Flatts opens from a large area to the Roman road,

BARNARD CASTLE.

which, on the one hand, communicated with the ford that gave name to the village on the Yorkshire banks of the river, called Street-ford, now corrupted to Stratford ; and, on the other hand, led towards Street-le-ham and Staindrop. This area, together with that before described, were anciently used to receive the cattle of the adjacent country, in times of invasion and public danger. The gateway last mentioned is defended by one half-round tower, or demi-bastion, and the broken walls shew some appearances of maskings and out-works : at a turn of the wall, towards the south, there was a tower, which, by its projection, flanked the wall towards the gate. Over the fosse there was a draw-bridge to the gate. In this area are the remains of some edifices, one of which is called Brackenbury's Tower, having deep vaults, now lying open ; but as the ground is covered with a thick old orchard, it is impossible to form any distinct idea of the former state of edifices therein. The chief strong holds of this fortress stand on more elevated ground than any within the areas described ; surrounded by a dry ditch or covered way, with small gateways through the cross or intersecting walls ; this ditch is terminated on one hand by a sally-port that commanded the bridge to the west, and perhaps was anciently of use to scour the pase under the wall, now Briggate-street ; and the other sally-port to the north ; the covered way almost surrounding the inner fortress. The area in which the chief erections were arranged is almost circular, and the buildings are of different æras. Towards the orchard, the walls are of modern and superior architecture, supported by strong buttresses, and defended by a square turret towards the east : to the south, the wall appears very ancient and thick, and

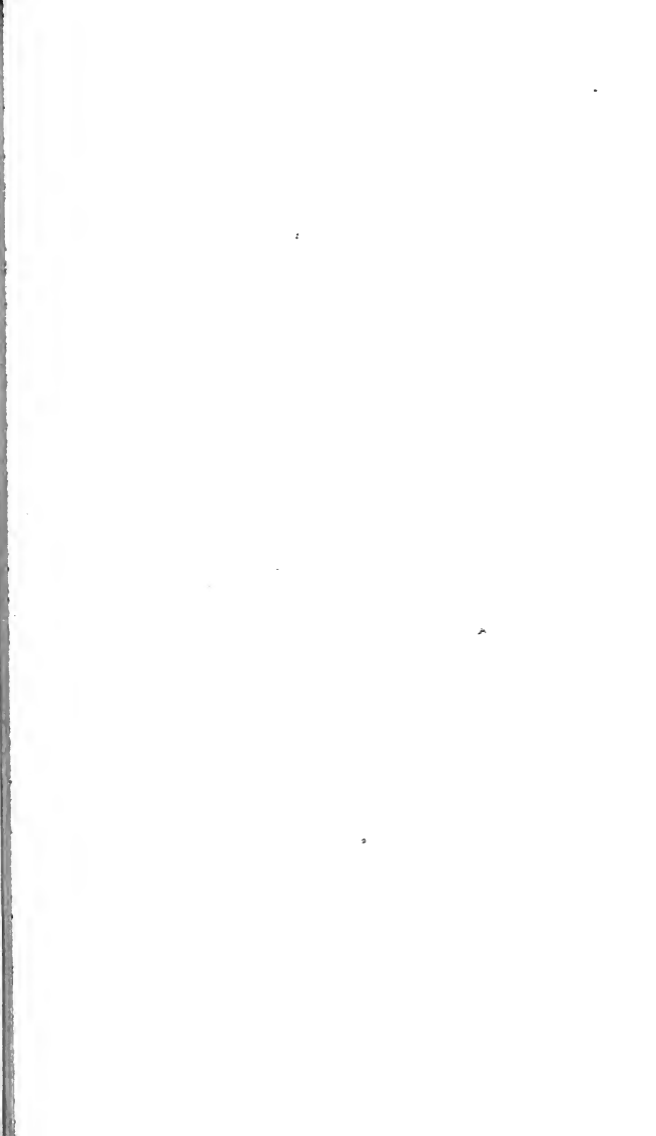
BARNARD CASTLE.

has been strengthened by trains or lines of large oak beams, disposed in tiers in the centre of the wall, at equal distances, so as to render it firm against battering engines: on each side of the sally-port to the bridge, within the gate, was a semi-circular demi-bastion, loaded with earth to the top, very strong, and of rough mason-work, built chiefly of blue flints; the greatest part of one of the bastions still stands; the other, whose foundation only appears, has long been gone to decay. Here are some of the most ancient parts of the castle, and probably part of the works of the Baliols. The west side of the area has contained the principal lodgings, in some parts six stories in height: the state rooms have stood in this quarter; two large pointed windows, looking upon the river, seem to be the most modern; together with a bow-window, hung on corbels in the upper ceiling, of which is the figure of a boar-passant, relieved, and in good preservation: adjoining to these apartments, and on the north-west corner of the fortress, is a circular tower, of excellent masonry, in ashler work, having a vault, the roof of which is plain, without ribs or central pillar. This vault is thirty feet in diameter; the stairs by which you ascend to the upper apartments are channelled in the wall. In the adjoining grounds, called the Flatts, in a large reservoir cut in swampy ground, called the *Ever*, water was collected and conveyed thence in pipes, to supply the garrison and cattle inclosed within the walls of the outer areas, in times of public danger; for which protection the adjacent lands paid a rent, called Castle-guard rent, for the castle-ward. By the cognizance of the boar, and the apparent age of the buildings last described, it is reasonable to determine, these were the works of Richard,

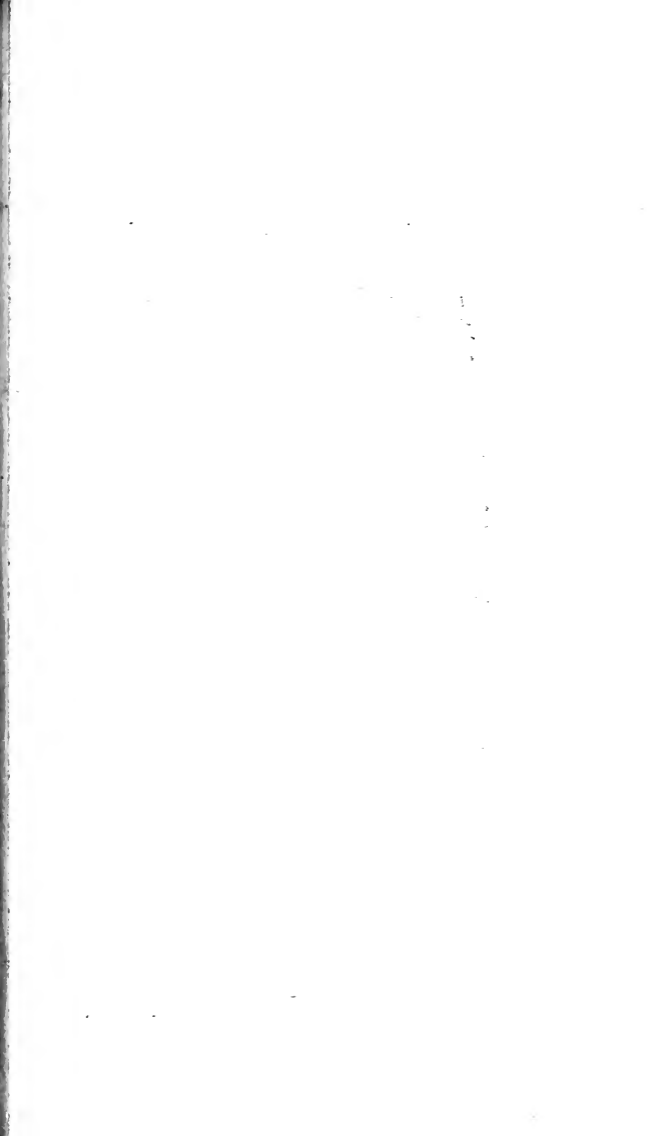
BARNARD CASTLE.

duke of Gloucester, who, it is said, possessed this castle in right of his wife. Having given a short description of the remains of this edifice, as they now appear, we will cast an eye on the account given by Leland, when he visited this place in the time of Henry the Eighth. "From Stanthorpe to Barnardes Castle, by meatley good corne and pasture, five miles. This is a meatley praty toun, having a good market, and meatley welle buildid. The toun self is but a part of Gaineford paroch, wher the hed chirch is six miles lower on Tese, and in the bishoprike. The castelle of Barnard stondith stately upon Tese; the first area hath no very notable thing in it, but the fair chapelle, wher be two cantuaries. In the middle of the body of this chapel is a fair marble tumber, with an image and an inscription about it in French. There is another in the south waul of the body of the chapell, of fre stone, with an image of the same: some say that they were of the Bailliolles." There is not the least trace of this chapel remaining: some stone coffins lie in the ditch, which serve for water-troughs for cattle. Leland says—"The inner area is very large, and prately motid, and welle furnished with towers of great lodging. There belong two parkes to this castelle, the one is caullid Marwood, and thereby is a chace that berith also the name of Marwood, and that goith on Tese ripe up into Tesedale. There is but a hill betwixt the chaces of Langley and Marwood."

The church of Castle Barnard stands on elevated ground. On the east side of the great street is a large and spacious building, in the form of a cross, with a detached tower, formerly supporting a leaded spire; but that becoming ruinous, it was removed some few years ago, and the tower was raised







BARNARD CASTLE.

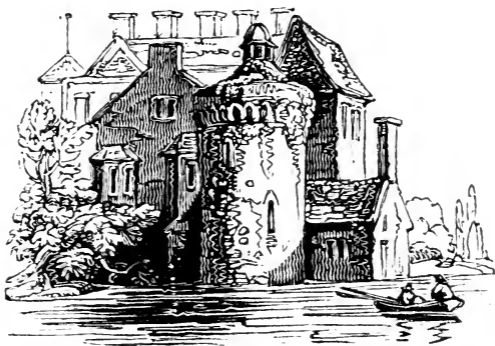
sixty additional feet in height. The inside of the church has a mean appearance. Here is a remarkable basin, of large dimensions, for a font, of an octagonal figure, cut in black marble. Four of the faces have each a shield raised thereon, bearing Saxon characters : the intermediate facings are inscribed with a figure, much like some of the tradesmen's marks or devices ; but doubtless here of religious implication, and perhaps symbolical of the Trinity. The characters are cyphers, to express the usual sentence which we see inscribed on old fonts, in various modes ; viz. "Pater filius et spiritus sanctus."

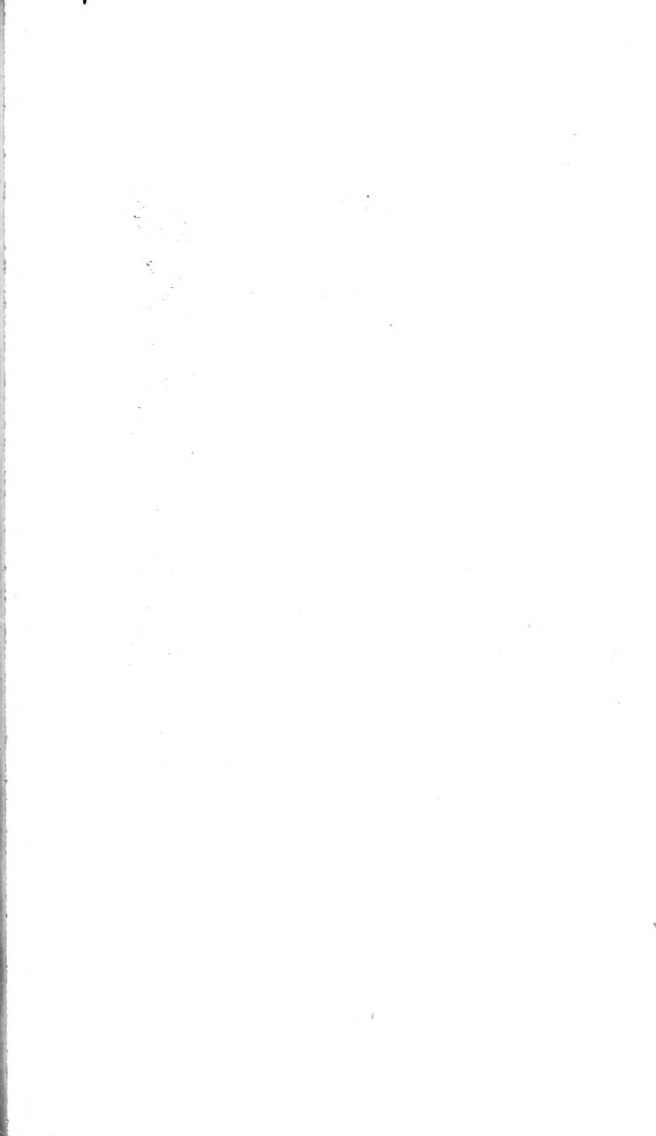
The town of Castle Barnard is situated on the southern inclination of a hill, descending swiftly to the river Tees ; it consists of several streets, and is about one mile in length. It contains several remains of ancient sculpture, built into the walls of different houses. On one, at the corner of Newgate-Street, is a sculpture of an ecclesiastic, in a canopied nich, boldly relieved, grasping a crosier in the right hand, and a book in the left, with a boar on each side. It looks like an ornament for the gateway of some religious house.

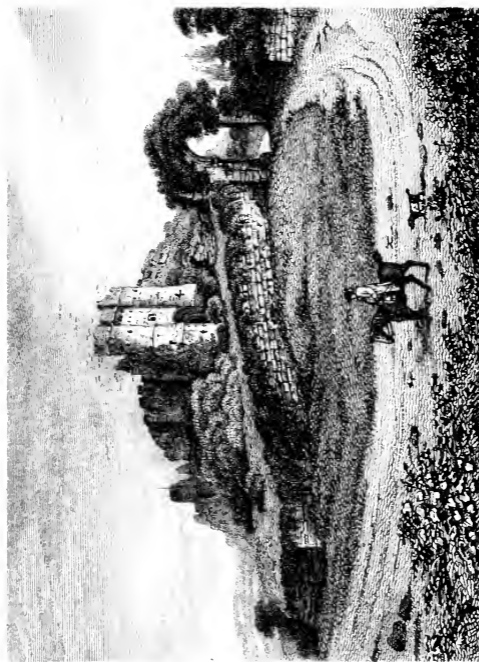
In a manuscript, preserved in the British Museum, containing pedigrees of the northern families, there is a rude drawing of a monument of a knight, in a recumbent posture ; his left arm covered with a shield, round his waist a belt, and on the breast and skirt of his outer garment two birds, probably his armorial bearings : at his feet lies a winged serpent, with a comb like a cock's, its tail twisted round his right leg. Beneath the drawing is the following memorandum : "This antient monument, or statuarie, broken and wasted, near the ruins of the Chapell in the first ward, within the

BARNARD CASTLE.

castel called Barnard's Castel, was the honourable motion of John, baron Lumley, sent by sir William Bowes, knt. into this church at Chester, to be placed with his ancestors, anno 1594." And in the margin—"The pattern of this I have seen at Barnard Castel, p. Garter, 1591."



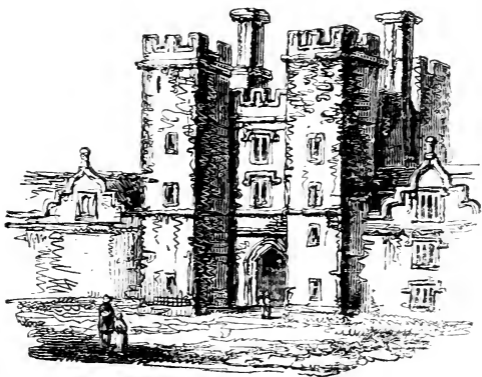




Engraved by W. H. St. John, from a drawing by J. H. St. John, of the Hospital at Leningrad.

Engraved by W. H. St. John, of the Hospital at Leningrad.

Published for the Proprietors, June 22, 1871, by W. H. St. John, New York and London.



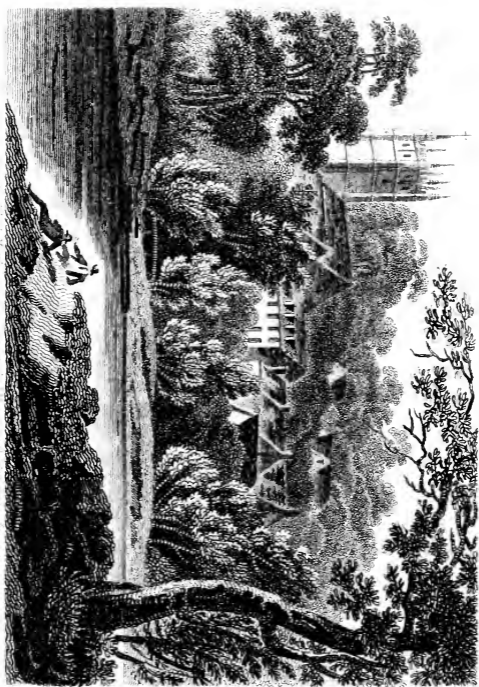
CARISBROOKE, ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

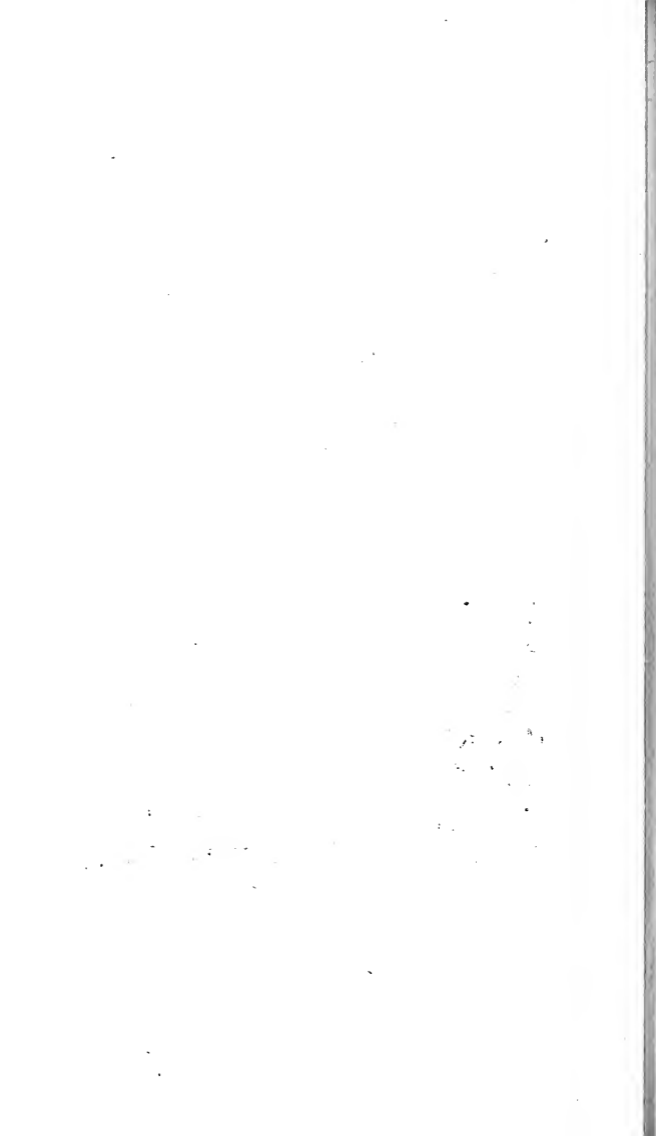
THE principal object here, is the castle, whether considered as the chief fortress of the island, or as affording, from its elevated situation, some of the most striking prospects. It is of great antiquity, existing in the sixth century—the present keep was probably the fort, used in the time of the Saxons. Great additions and alterations, however, were made in subsequent periods; and as the modern art of war, and the superiority of the British navy, rendered it a place of less note for defence, a part has been allowed to decay by time. Its present appearance, however, is truly venerable. The entrance is by a bridge on the west side; after which, passing over a second bridge, we arrive at a strong machio-

lated gate with a portcullis, flanked by two round towers, in which there are prison-rooms. The passage into the castle-yard is through this old gateway. On the right-hand, as we enter the area, is the chapel of St. Nicholas, which is a military appointment, with the same pay to the chaplain as in other garrisons ; behind it is a cemetery, now converted into a garden. The chapel was erected in 1738, on the ruins of an ancient one.

On the left-hand are the ruins of the buildings where King Charles the First was imprisoned. The stone-work of a window with an upright iron bar, such as is seen in old built houses in country villages, is still remaining. In this room he partook of the little repose his sufferings permitted ; and through this window, it is said, he endeavoured to make his escape : the particulars are thus related by Clarendon. “ One Osborne, a gentleman by birth, was recommended to colonel Hammond, (the then governor of the island), to be employed in some post about the king, and was accordingly appointed his gentleman usher. The affability and gentle behaviour of this monarch insensibly gained his esteem ; it at length increased to that pitch, that he put a small billet into one of his majesty’s gloves, which it was his office to hold, signifying his devotion to his service ; at first the king was fearful of treachery, but at length, convinced of his sincerity, admitted him to his confidence.

“ This man was addressed by one Rolph, a captain in the garrison, a person of low extraction and ordinary abilities, but of an enterprising temper. He proposed enticing the king from the Castle, under pretence of procuring his escape, in order to murder him, which he said would be agreeable





to the parliament, and the means of gaining for themselves comfortable establishments. Of this, Osborne acquainted his Majesty, who desired him to keep up the correspondence, hoping to convert the wicked intentions of this man into the means of flight; Osborne therefore seemed to fall in with Rolph's design.

"In the mean time, the King recommended it to him to sound one Dowcett, and another soldier he had formerly known; both these not only embraced his party, but likewise brought over some of their brethren, who were to be centinels near the place where the King was to get out, and this was at a window secured by an iron bar, for the cutting of which he was provided with both a saw and a file.

"His Majesty, with great labour, sawed this bar asunder, and on the appointed night, Osborne waited to receive him. But in the interim, one of the soldiers, not suspecting Rolph's true intentions, mentioned to him some particulars which made him suspect he was likely to be the dupe of his own artifices; he therefore directed this soldier to remain on his post, and he, with some others on whom he could rely, stood by him, armed with pistols.

"At midnight the king came to the window; but in getting out, discerning more than the ordinary centinels, he suspected his design was discovered, shut the window, and retired to his bed. Rolph immediately went and acquainted the governor with this attempt, who, going into the King's chamber, found him in bed, the window bar cut in two and taken out."

Further on, towards the east, are the barracks and the

CARISBROOKE.

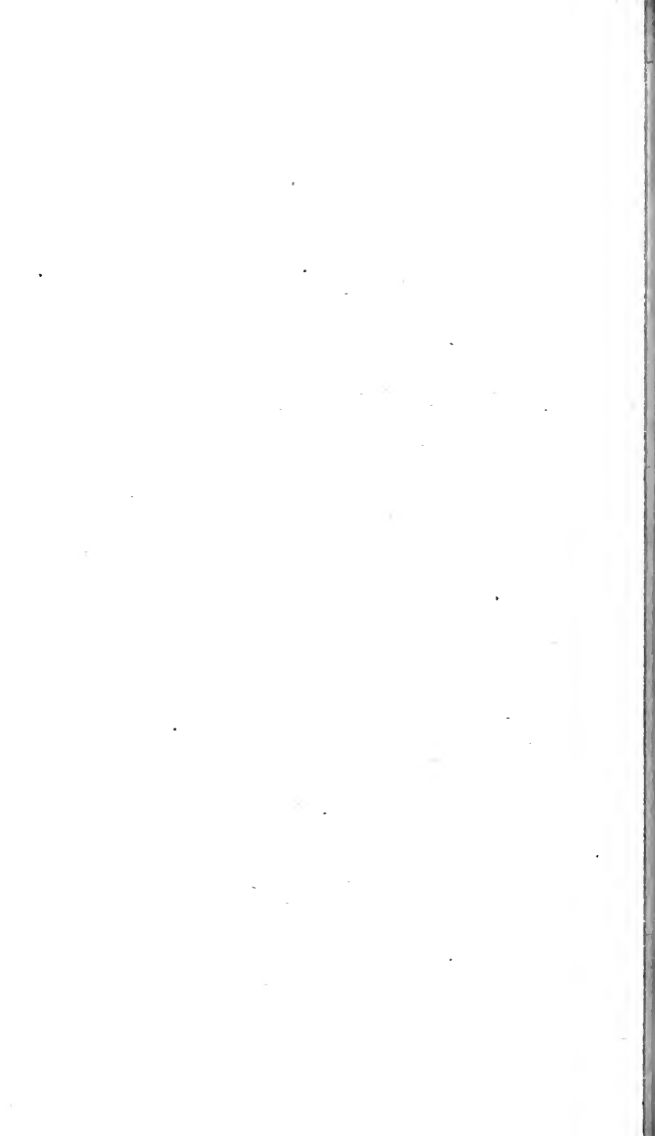
governor's house, the latter of which has been rendered very commodious, and the ancient part is now in high preservation. In the north-east corner is the keep, or dungeon, in form an irregular polygon, and its greatest breadth is about sixty feet, but the whole is a large ruin, having scarcely any remains of its former dimensions. It stands on a mount considerably higher than any of the other buildings; the ascent is by seventy-two steps, somewhat injured by time, with some additional ones within the building. From the small part of the platform of this Keep which remains, is a most enchanting prospect, particularly to the north-west, north, and north-east, with a view of St. Catherine's tower to the south. Except in part by the north-west, where it is bounded by Alvington, to the south-east by Buccombe Downs, and to the south by St. Catherine's down, and the high ground of the late sir Richard Worsley's park, this prospect extends over the whole island.

At the south-east angle of the castle are the remains of an ancient building, called Mountjoy's tower, which appears to have been once a place of great strength: from hence is also a very fine prospect, but of less extent than from the Keep. Among inferior objects of some curiosity, is the well in the castle yard, within a small building, at the side of which is a wheel of very considerable dimensions, about fifteen feet in diameter, for the purpose of drawing water for the use of the garrison. An ass is kept here to perform this operation, by treading the wheel, in the same manner as the timber and other engines of the



Engraved by W. Webb, from a Drawing by J. H. B. for the American Library

Engraved by W. Webb, from a Drawing by J. H. B. for the American Library



same nature are at the crane-houses in the dock-yards, and at some other public wharfs, or as dogs turn the wheel of a spit—it is called a windlass-wheel. One of these animals died about the year 1771, after having performed this service forty-five years; another, kept for the same purpose, twenty-six years, and died in 1798, being thirty-two years old. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, on a visit to the island, seeing the extreme docility of this animal, was so well pleased, that he ordered him a penny loaf per day during his life. A young one has since been taught to perform this business. These circumstances are mentioned as curiosities, which are, perhaps, instead of considering these instances of longevity as prodigies, rather to be attributed to the neglect of these useful and hardy animals, whereby we are precluded from knowing their natural history sufficiently to be able to ascertain the common and usual duration of their lives.

A very curious experiment is commonly made here by letting a lighted lamp down into the well by a compound pulley, in consequence of which the walling is distinctly seen as far as the surface of the water. In descending, a strong sound is created from the flame, like that of a hollow wind, or thunder at a moderate distance; and as the lamp burns on the surface of the water, it affords abundant leisure to view the well in that distant situation. It should not be forgotten, that the building, by its being covered, precludes the light of the sky, except what comes in horizontally from the door, which is shut when this experiment is shown.

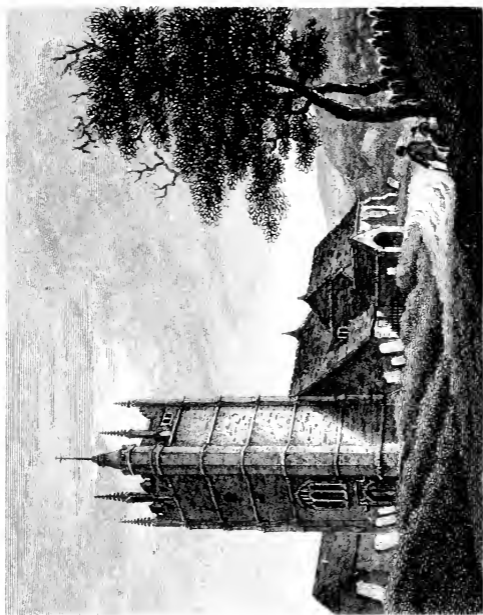
It would be an oversight should we omit to mention the purity and transparency of the water from this well, the value of which can never be sufficiently estimated but by persons who are unhappily destitute of so excellent an element. To the palate it is extremely grateful, and produces sensations of the most pleasing and agreeable nature: and as a further proof of its purity, it has been taken to the East Indies, and on its return found perfectly good.

When Montacute, earl of Salisbury, was lord of this island, and of the castle of Carisbrooke, it is highly probable that it received some reparations from his munificence, for the arms of that family are placed on a buttress at the angle of a part of the governor's lodgings. These were three lozenges, and we know that the earls of Salisbury bore three lozenges, red and fessways, in a silver field, expressed in heraldic terms—*argent, three lozenges, gules in fess*. He was lord of this island and castle from the ninth to the twentieth year of King Richard the Second.

Among other things, we find in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, that the ordinary charges of the castle of Carisbrooke amounted annually to 69*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; having two armourers, one at 8*d.* and the other at 6*d.* a day; one harquebuss-maker at 8*d.* a day, and one bowyer, one fletcher, one carpenter, and one wheelwright, at 6*d.* a day each.

The castle is surrounded by a fortification of considerable extent, which is supposed to have been built or repaired in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who, at the solicitation of sir





Printed by J. G. S. at the office of the engraver, No. 1, St. Martin's Lane, London.

St. Martin's Lane, London.

CARISBROOKE.

George Carey, when England was threatened with the Spanish Armada, gave 4000*l.* towards the expences. Sir George also procured 400*l.* from the gentlemen of the island; and the commonalty contributed their personal labour, by digging the outward ditch gratis. The governor was assisted in the direction of these works by Thomas Worsley, Esq. The circumscribing fortifications, which contain about twenty acres, were designed by an Italian engineer, named Genebella, who had been employed on those of Antwerp, to which these are said to be similar. Upon a stone at the north-east angle of the works thus repaired, is the date of 1598. The form of the outerworks is an irregular pentagon, and the whole is encompassed by a deep ditch.

The present military establishment of the castle is as follows:—The governor of the island has an appointment of 500*l.* per annum, and under him is a lieutenant-governor at 365*l.*, besides which there belong to the castle, one captain at 10*s.* per day, one master-gunner at 2*s.*, and three other gunners at 12*d.* per day.

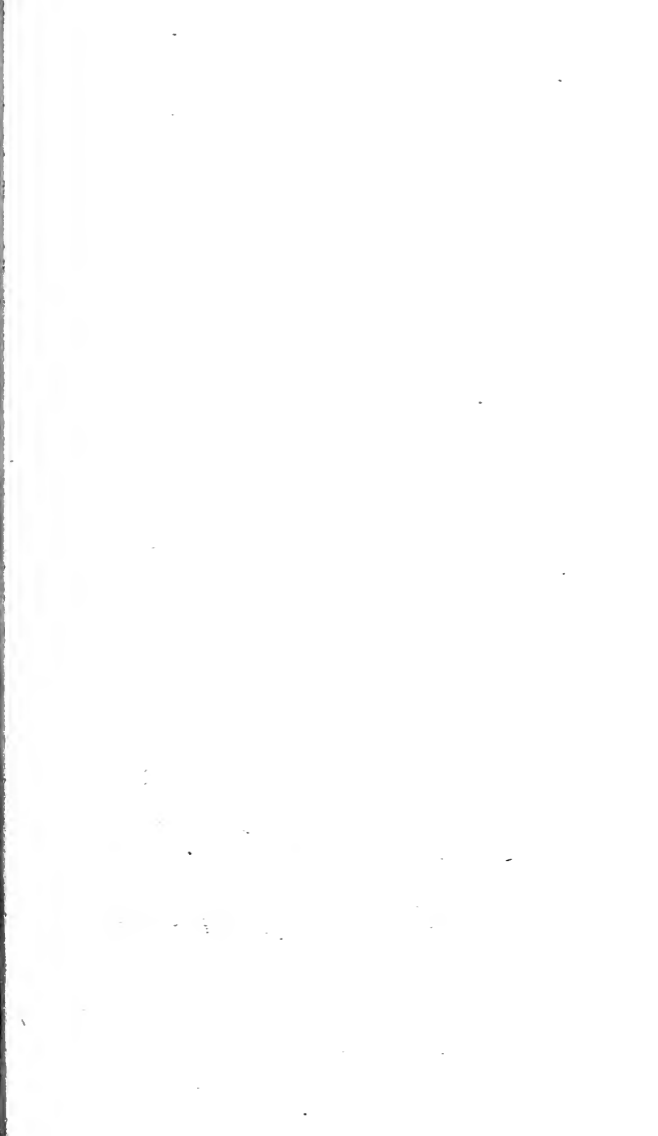
The view of the castle from the road, passing through the village, is highly advantageous, and forms an interesting subject for the pencil in several different points of view.

The Church of Carisbrooke was founded in 1064, and dedicated to St. Mary; it is a handsome stone building. It has a fine Gothic tower, with eight large pinnacles, which give it an air of grandeur, and contains a peal of eight musical bells. In this church are some monuments worthy of notice, particularly a wooden tablet to the me-

CARISBROOKE.

mory of a merchant-seaman, on which there is an allegorical allusion to his profession. At the entrance of the village, issuing from a bank, is a never-failing spring of most pellucid water, to which some medical properties have been attributed.







Engraved by W. H. Stiles from a drawing by J. H. Stiles.

Castle of the Holy Spirit, N. H.

ST. ALBAN'S TOWN-HALL AND PRISON,

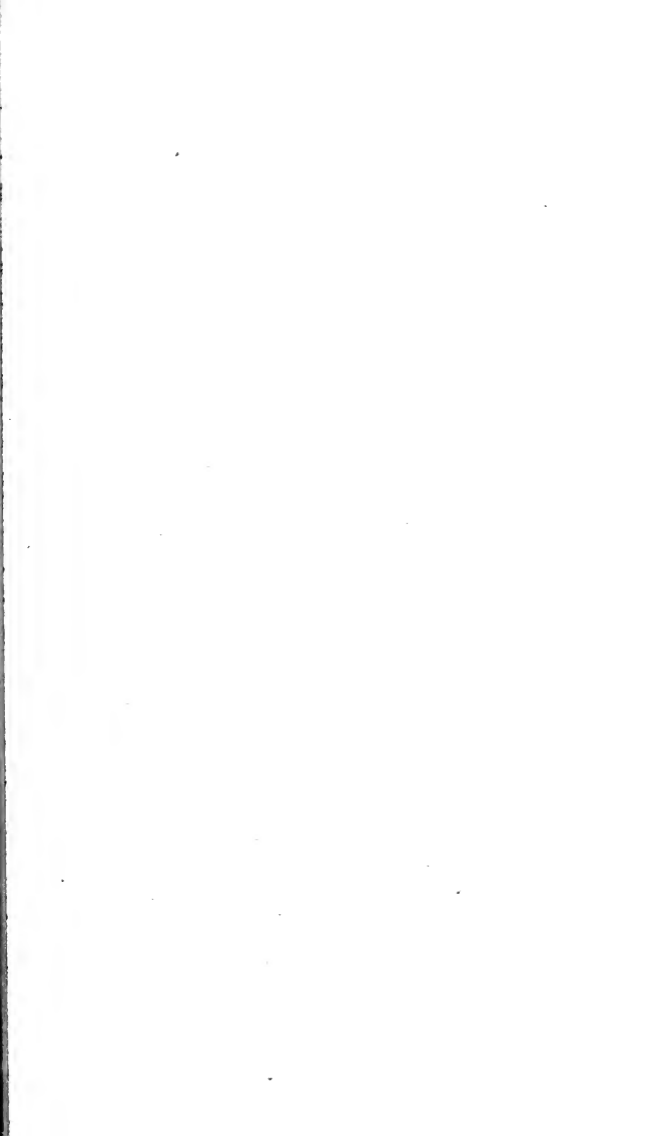
HERTS.

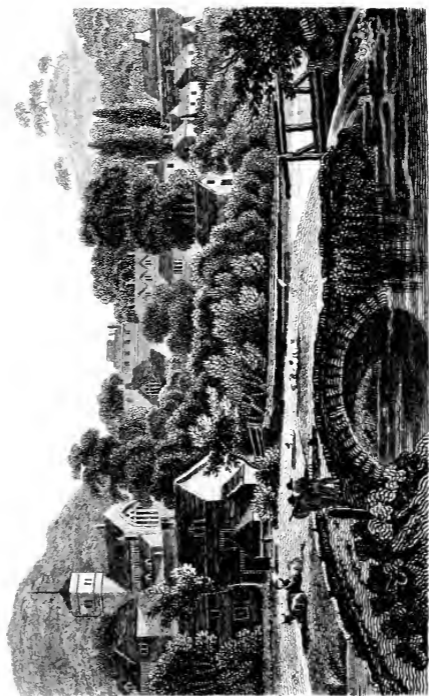
THE charter by which this Borough was first incorporated, was granted by Edward the Sixth, in the year 1553: it vests the government of the Borough in a Mayor and ten capital Burgesses, who were empowered to make other Burgesses at their discretion, a Steward, a Chamberlain, and two Sergeants at Mace. The provisions of this charter were somewhat altered both by Charles the First and Charles the Second, and again by James the Second; but the charter of the latter King was afterwards made void, and the Borough is now governed by that granted by his predecessor, on the twenty-seventh of July, 1664. Under this charter, the corporation officers consist of a Mayor, twelve other Aldermen, twenty-four Assistant Burgesses, a High-Steward, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, a Coroner, &c. The Mayor is chosen annually on St. Matthew's day. The first return to Parliament was made in the thirty-fifth of Edward the First; but after the reign of Edward the Third, no Members appear to have been sent by this Borough till the first of Queen Mary, when two representatives were chosen under the new charter that had been granted by Edward the Sixth: since that period the returns have been regular. The right of election is vested in the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Freemen, and in such householders only as

ST. ALBAN'S TOWN-HALL AND PRISON.

pay scot and lot:" the number of voters at the last contested election is said to have been 516.

The *Town-Hall* is an old building in St. Peter's Street: it had previously belonged to the Abbey, and was called the Charnel House; and it was granted by that name to the Mayor and Burgesses when the Borough was first incorporated by charter. All the public business is now transacted here; as well of the Borough as the Liberty: in the windows of the Hall, or Court of Justice, are some old shields of arms; in the lower part is the prison of the Borough, or town Gaol. The *Market-House* is a plain structure, supported on wooden pillars. The *Market-Cross*, which is also of wood, is of an octagonal form, and is said to stand on the same spot where Edward the First had previously built one of those beautiful stone crosses which he erected in commemoration of his beloved Eleanor. Near this is an ancient square tower, called the *Clock-House*, principally built of flints, with strong vaulting beneath: the lower part is now inhabited; but the original destination of this fabric is unknown. The markets are well supplied, particularly with corn, butchers' meat, eggs, &c.





DORKING,

SURREY,

Is a pleasant little town, situated twenty-four miles from London, on a rock of soft, sandy stone, in the angle of two fine vallies, surrounded by beautiful hills, from which are such grand prospects as are unparalleled by any inland country in this kingdom.

The town was destroyed by the Danes, and granted to John, earl of Warren and Surrey, by Edward the Second, in 1316. In 1518, a fourth part of this manor was recovered by Maurice, marquis Berkley, from king Henry the Eighth, by law, to whom the marquis's late brother had, to his prejudice, conveyed it. In 1547, Thomas Mowbray, earl of Surrey, held this in right of his wife in marriage. Three-fourths of this manor now belong to Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk; the other part to Mrs. Tucker, of Betchworth Castle.

The custom of Borough English prevails in this manor; that is, the youngest son is heir to a copyhold estate; which is supposed to have originated with the Saxons. Also another ancient custom was, that the lord had a right to claim the first night's lodging with every bride on her wedding-night; which Dr. Platt supposes was the reason for the tenant's making his youngest son his heir, that he might be secure he was his own. But, as the lord made laws for his tenants, and not the tenant for himself, this is not probable.

DORKING.

The church is collegiate, founded and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It has a square tower near the middle, in which are eight bells, and a set of chimes. The tradition of the inhabitants is, that it was erected by the founder of the church of St. Mary Overie, Southwark, and that there were several other churches here. The vicarage is in the gift of the duke of Norfolk ; the present incumbent is the rev. Mr. Goodinge.

In the south part of the town is a convenient workhouse, where the poor are well provided. And on Cotman Dean, a pleasant little common or heath, which some eminent physicians say possesses the finest air in England, are almshouses for widows, who have neat apartments, and an allowance in money.

About half a mile north of the town are large chalk-pits, from whence are carried great quantities of chalk for manuring of land ; and the lime from these parts is generally reckoned superior to that made in most parts of England.

The meal trade here is very considerable, and of about 140 years standing ; a few year previous to that period there was none hereabouts.

The post leaves Dorking every night (Saturday excepted), and returns at three in the morning.





Printed and Published by J. H. B. in the City of London.

The Castle of the Black Knight

BRECKNOCK CASTLE,

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECON, or Brecknock, is delightfully situated upon a gentle swell above the Usk, overlooking a fertile highly-cultivated valley, enlivened with numerous seats, and enriched by several sylvan knolls. It is governed by a bailiff and fifteen aldermen, and sends one member to parliament. On one side of the town, beneath the majestic hanging groves of the priory, the impetuous Honddy loudly murmurs, and unites with the Usk, at a short distance beyond its handsome bridge.

This county-town consists of three handsome streets, in the most spacious of which stands the town-hall and market-place. In form it is compact, and its elevation above the Usk contributes to its cleanliness. The magnificent castle, built by Bernard de Newmarche, in the reign of William Rufus, standing in the suburbs, and isolated by the river, is now curtailed to a very insignificant ruin ; and that little is so choaked up and disfigured with miserable habitations, as to exhibit no token of its ancient grandeur. This castle was besieged by Llewellyn, in 1233, but not taken. Some broken walls and a solitary tower compose its remains.

There are three churches, the most considerable of which is St. David's, a grand cruciform building, 200 feet in length by 60 in width, and has an embattled tower 90 feet high,

BRECKNOCK CASTLE.

rising from the centre of the building. A cloister extends from the church to the priory-house.

The most fascinating attraction of the town is its delightful walks ; the one traced on the margin of the noble Usk ; the other, called the Priory Walk, a luxuriant grove, independent over the brawling Honddy. The town, built on the site of a Roman station, was originally called, Aber-Honddy. It was strongly walled, and had four gates. The principal remnants of the fortification are to be seen by the water-side, where the view is very romantic.

The town and neighbourhood are much inhabited by gentry of easy fortune. The modern built houses are numerous. The markets are well, but not cheaply, supplied. The principal trade here is hat-making.







Engraved by L. M. M. from a drawing by W. H. M. for the Bostonian, 1842.

J. Lawrence from W. H. M. - 1842

Published for the Proprietors, April 1842, by W. H. M. New Bond Street.

ST. LAWRENCE,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

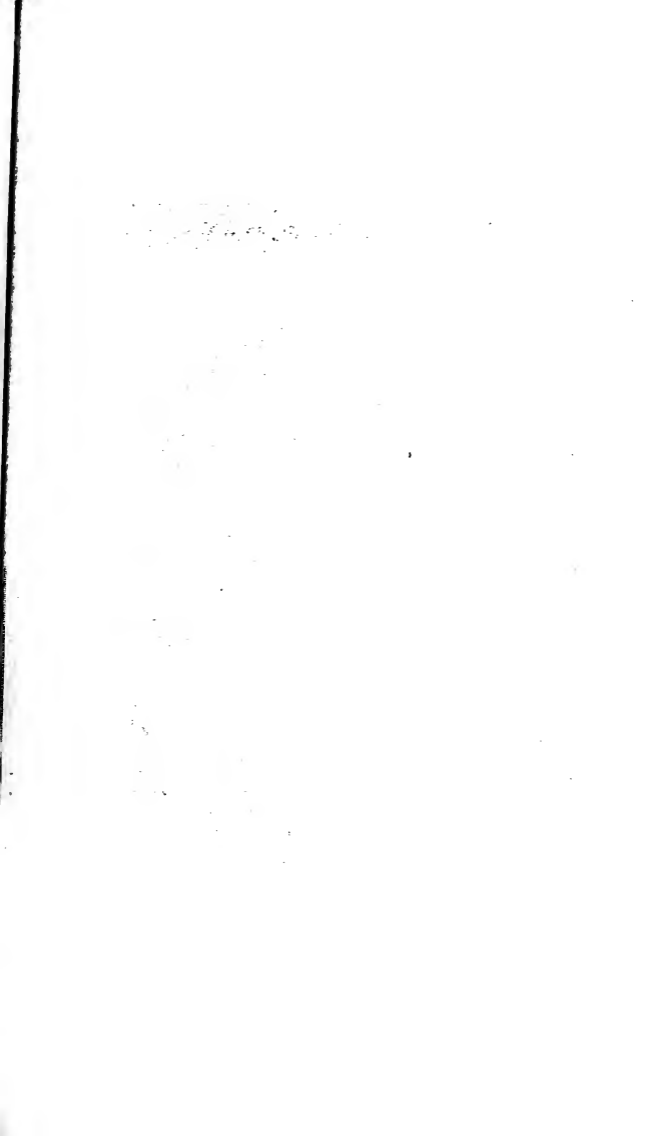
THIS small parish is bounded by that of New Church on the east, by Godshill on the north, by Whitwell on the west, and on the south by the sea. In old writings, it is called St. Lawrence Under-Wath, and was part of the possessions of the ancient family of De Aula till the reign of Edward the Third, when the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Aula marrying William Russel, carried it into that family, where it remained till the reign of Richard the Second, when it passed to John Hacket and Stephen Hatfield, who married the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Maurice Russel: from the Hackets it came to Sir John Leigh; and, with his daughter and heiress, went, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, to Sir James Worsley, and in that family it still remains.

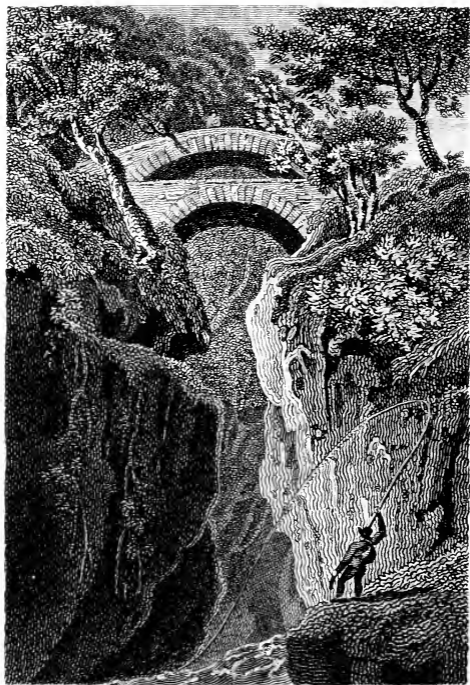
The situation of St. Lawrence is extremely romantic, the greatest part of it consisting of a slip of land extending about a mile and a half along the sea-shore, and secluded from the adjacent country, which rises very high above it by a range of steep rocky cliffs on the north, appearing in some parts like an immense stone wall: huge fragments of earth and rock frequently fall from these cliffs. The village, composed of a few straggling cottages, placed as

ST. LAWRENCE.

the irregularity of the ground dictated, is situated nearly in the centre of the parish. The church, though beautiful, is extremely small. The soil is rich and loamy, and is highly cultivated where the unevennesses of the ground will permit. It is divided into small enclosures, interspersed with large fragments of rock. The communication with the village is by a steep road cut through the cliff at the west end of the parish.







View of the Bridge over the River, in the Park of St. James, London.

By J. G. Smith, Esq.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, Esq. from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq.

PONT AR FYNACH,

ABERYSTWYTH

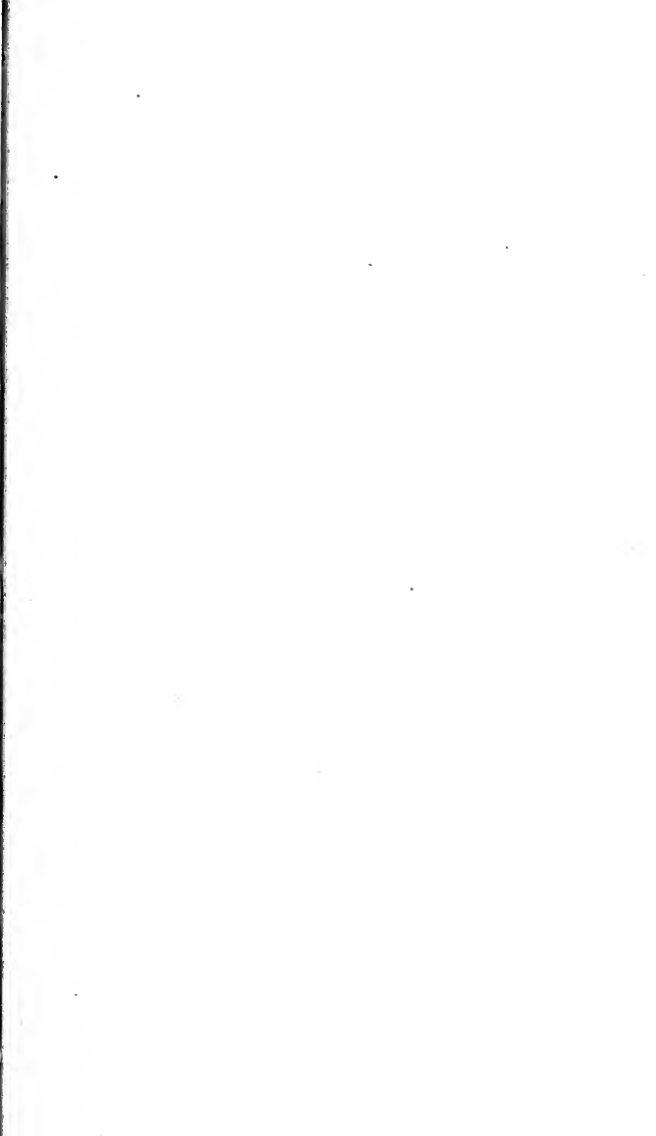
Pont ar Fynach, or the Devil's Bridge, on the Monach, about twelve miles from Aberystwith, may be considered as one of the architectural curiosities of Wales. It consists of two arches, the one thrown over the other. The lower arch, or Old Bridge, has been ascribed to the power of the devil ; but with more truth it is supposed to owe its origin to the monks of Strata Florida Abbey, in the reign of William Rufus. The upper arch was built over it in 1753, at the expence of the county, for the greater safety of travellers. Each of these arches springs from rock to rock, over a deep abyss, in which the dark stream of the Monach is with difficulty distinguished more than one hundred feet below, working its way impetuously through the hollow.

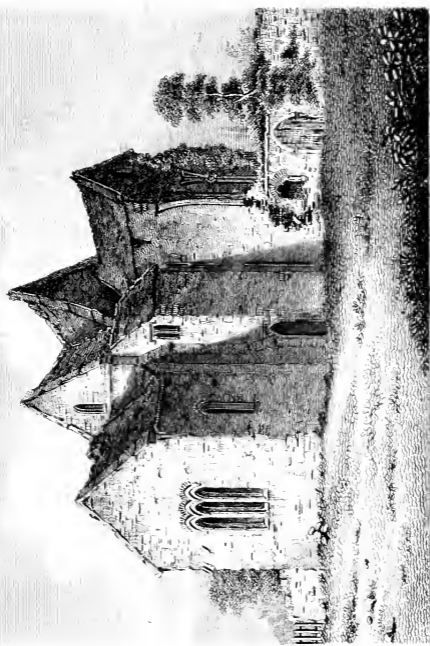
On the lower side of the bridge it issues again to light ; and precipitates itself with amazing force, in a succession of almost perpendicular falls, for nearly two hundred feet, through a thick wood, from the extremity of which the grand cataract may be viewed to considerable advantage. The perpendicular descent of this cataract is not less than two hundred and ten feet.—“ I have seen,” says Mr. Barber, “ waterfalls more picturesquely grand than the cataract of the Mynach, but none more awfully so, not even excepting the celebrated falls of Lowdore and Scaleforce,

PONT AR FYNACH.

in Cumberland." Immediately below the fall, the Monach joins the Rhydol; and continues its course through the beautiful vale of that name, toward Aberystwith.

Crossing the Cwmystwith chain of hills, which separates the parallel valley of the Rhydol and Ystwith, the stranger is most agreeably surprised, as he descends through the rising plantations of Hafod, with the ample domain of Mr. Johnes, which rises like a paradise in the midst of a profound desert. The steep banks of the Ystwith are here fringed with the finest woods; and the mansion, a superb structure, in a novel style of Moorish and Gothic architecture, occupied the most favourable spot for commanding the whole extent of the vale and the windings of the river. This magnificent edifice, together with the greater part of its valuable contents, was totally destroyed by fire, on the morning of March 13th, 1807. It would be impossible to calculate the loss which literature has sustained in this conflagration, which consumed many rare and expensive books, a collection of Welsh manuscripts, and other articles impossible to be replaced. The extent of the damage, however, as far as it could be ascertained, was estimated, by the agent of the fire-offices in which Mr. Johnes's property was insured, at 20,584*l*.





Chapman, Charles, 1811-1880 (Bookman, 1811-1880)

Published for the printer, Feb. 22, 1871, by W. Clarke New Bond Street.

HINTON ABBEY,

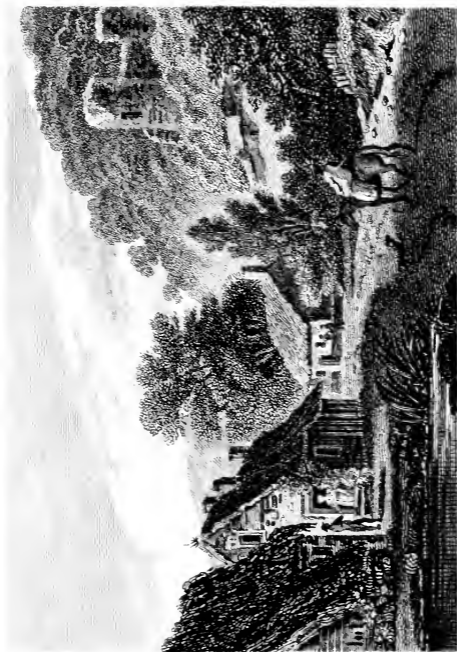
SOMERSETSHIRE.

WILLIAM LONGESPE, who was created earl of Salisbury by king Richard the First, was the founder of this abbey, and peopled it with monks of the Carthusian order; he called it *Aritium Dei*, or the *House of God*, and bequeathed thereto, by his testaments bearing date the 9th of Henry the Third, a cup of gold set with emeralds and rubies, a pix of gold, two goblets of silver, a chesiple and cope of red silk, a tunicle and dalmatic of yellow cendal, an albe, amice, and stole, a favon and towel, together with all his reliques, and also a thousand ewes, three hundred rams, forty-eight oxen, and fifteen bulls. He died the year after he made this grant, and Ela his wife surviving him, being a woman of great devotion, applied her mind to the execution of her husband's bequest, adding to the original endowment of the manor of Hatherop, in Gloucestershire, the manors of Hinton and Norton, the advowson of the church of Hinton, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, excepting one virgate of land. This endowment was confirmed by king Henry the Third, in the 24th year of his reign, who granted to the monks in further augmentation all such liberties as king Henry, his grandfather, had before granted to the Carthusian house of Witham, either as to the election of a prior, or to other liberties in wood, plain, meadows,

HINTON ABBEY.

pastures, &c. superadding, that this house should be for ever free and quit from gelds, danegelds, hydages, scutages, works of castles, bridges, parks, moats, and houses, and also from toll passage, pontage, lestage, and all services, customs, and quest monies, and from shires, hundreds, and suits of shires and hundreds, and all pleas and quarrels, that the monks should be exempt from all manner of exactions, and that the king's foresters should not intermeddle within the jurisdiction of the monastic lands. All this was ratified by Pope Innocent, who ordained that no person should, within the limits of the said monastery, seize any person, commit theft, rapine, or robbery, set fire to any place, or molest any one going to or returning from the abbey; that no one should build a religious house, or any other monks have possessions within half a mile thereof; that no one should presume to exact or extort tithes of the new tilled lands not before titheable, nor of the orchards, shrubberies, fisheries, or breeds of cattle; that neither the bishop nor any other person should insist upon the religious attending any synod or foreign conventions; and that no one should come to the house without previous invitation, for the purpose of hearing or discussing causes, or convening any public assemblies. This exoneration is dated Lyons, A. D. 1245.

In 1540, Edmund Hord, the then prior, surrendered this monastery to the king, for which act he had a pension of 44*l.* per annum, and a gratuity of eleven pounds. Upon the dissolution, in the 37th of Henry the Eighth, the site of the abbey was granted to John Bartlet, who sold it to Mathew Colthurst, since when it has passed into several other families.



Published by W. J. Clarke, New York.

Published for the Proprietors by W. J. Clarke, New York.

CASTLE COCH,

NEAR CARDIFF, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE ruins of this castle bear evidence of great decline, but are marked with the character of ancient splendour. Its walls are partially veiled by a mantling of ivy, and placed midway down the mountain's side: its rear is so thickly overshadowed with embowering trees as to deny the rays of the sun to penetrate, while in other parts are to be observed huge masses of limestone embellished with timber, finding subsistence from the crevices of its rocks.

This castle is supposed to have been erected to defend the pass of the river, though its situation is certainly ill-judged, on account of the hill which commands it: the access is difficult, not only from its stupendous height, and being overgrown with bushes, but the barrier of loose stones which once composed a part of its fabric is now formed as a wall. The interior of the castle presents a scene of great desolation; and though there is a pleasure in wandering over a mouldering pile, the gloomy monument of departed fame robbed it of the usual gratification, and excited a solemnity; trees and shrubs became the residents of its courts, and its ruined walls were obstructed from the eye by a darkening veil of ivy, that rendered it difficult, from its dilapidated state, to trace its former extent. The magnificence of its front is peculiarly attractive, and serves to throw some light on its

CASTLE COCH.

former fame. The view from its large broken window presents a variety of countless charms beyond the reach of description or delineation, the scene being diversified in every fanciful form that embraces the most pleasing features of landscape, adorned with a river winding through a rich and highly cultivated tract, ornamented with a view of Cardiff, Landaff, and numerous other interesting objects, until it reaches the broad expanse of the Bristol Channel, the whole forming a charming assemblage of choice and variegated beauties.

There is scarcely any knowledge to be gained of this place, but some relate a story somehow connected with it, that when Jestwyn-ap-Gwrgwn, a prince of Glamorganshire, lived at Cardiff Castle, Castle Coch, or the Red Castle, was inhabited by a petty prince named Ivor Bach, or little Ivor, a short resolute man : a mutual passion having been formed between him and one of Jestyn's daughters, he applied to her parents for consent, which was refused : Ivor, justly considering that life is undesirable if separated from the object of love, collected a chosen band, stormed Cardiff Castle, and carried off his prize ; the enraged father pursued, but soon after consented to the union. Ivor Bach was a descendant of the last of the kings of Baycheinog ; he was slain in battle in a valley, called after him, Pant coed-Ivor, or the valley of Ivor's army.



Engraved by T. Mitchell. from a drawing by J. G. Smith for the Edinburgh Library.

The Castle of the Castle of the Castle.

Published by the Edinburgh Library, 1810.

NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN, OR DINAS EMLYN,

CARDIGANSHIRE.

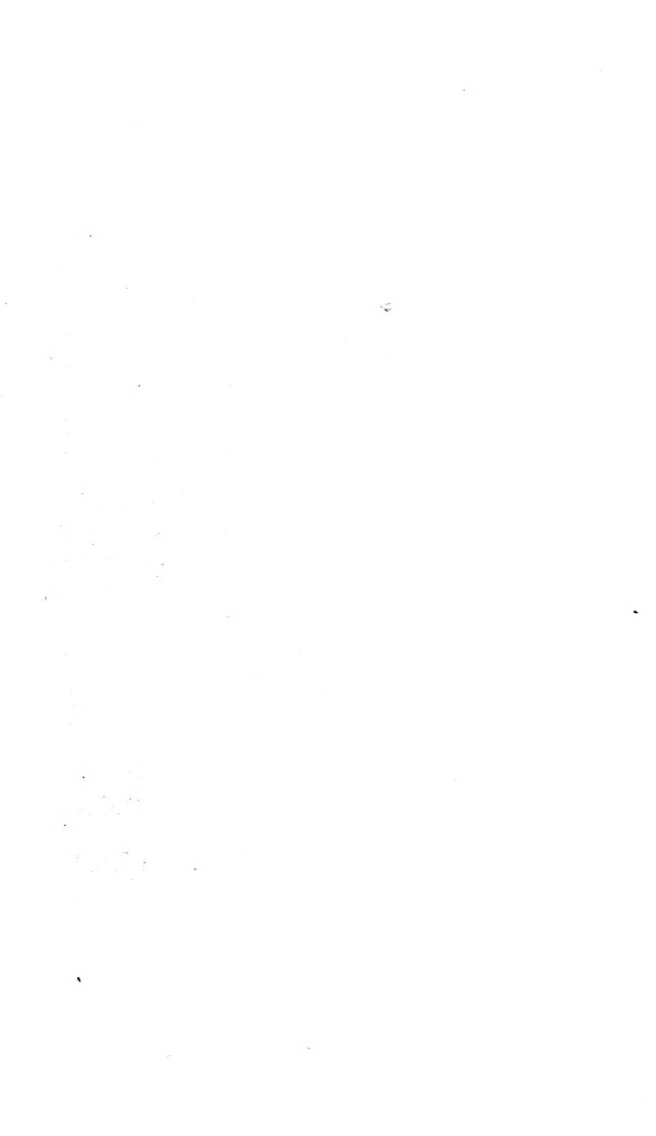
THIS village is partly in Cardiganshire and partly in Carmarthenshire, on the direct road from Cardigan to Lanbeder, pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Teivi. Its Castle was rebuilt by sir Rice ap Thomas, who made it one of his principal residences. Its situation is highly picturesque. The approach from the town is particularly fine. The arched gateway, about 14 feet high, supported by two octagon towers, exhibits the romantic character of the country beyond to singular advantage. But what gives to this spot a degree of interest so peculiarly its own, is the sportive course of the river at this place. The Teivi enters the valley from the N. E. and flows in a straight line, till it arrives nearly underneath the castle; it then takes a sudden turn, and, instead of winding immediately round the foot of the hill, darts back again for a considerable way, in a course parallel with its first channel, and near to it. It then sweeps round majestically in front, leaving a long and very beautiful meadow between it and the castle, and comes down again on the opposite side, with features of a different character. Here its bed becomes impeded by rocks, through which it furrows a deep, tortuous, and noisy course, and rolls with much impetuosity under the venerable

NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN.

bridge. Thus is the castle almost surrounded with a magnificent natural moat. This horseshoe bend is far more curious and striking than that of the Wye. The church at Newcastle is a chapel of ease to Kennarth.

The country between this place and LLANBEDER is greatly uninteresting in point of natural scenery ; but the numerous *ancient encampments* which crown the summits of many of the neighbouring hills, afford an ample field of enquiry to the antiquarian.







View of the River from the Bridge

SEATON LODGE,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

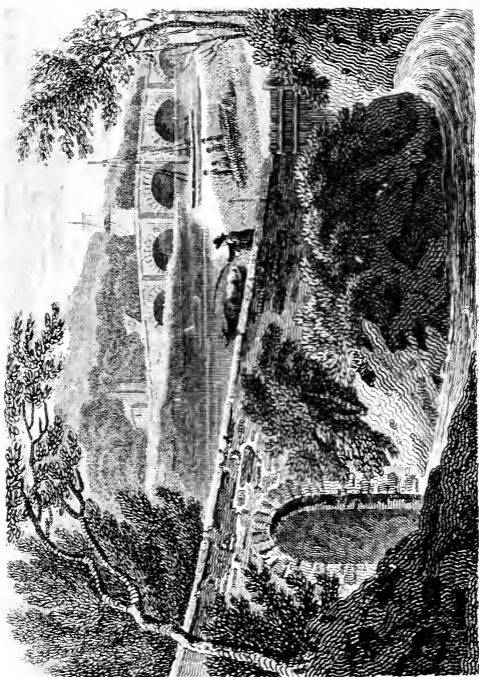
THIS ancient house, the residence of James Jobling, esq. is worthy of notice principally on account of its extremely picturesque and beautiful situation; the navigable river Blyth flowing in its front, the road winding by its grounds, each contribute, by the animation they display, to enliven the scene; the cultivated district in front, and the mountains in the distance, give a sublimity of character but rarely seen. The port of Blyth was of consequence to the bishops of Durham in very early times, and is named in their records with the rivers Tyne, Wear, and Tees, as being subject to their jurisdiction, and where they enjoyed all royal rights. The bishops of Durham still continue to lease out the anchorage, beaconage, plankage, wharfage, ballast key and waste, between the high and low water marks of Blyth, and all the rocks of the sea on that coast. The town is situated at the mouth of the river Blyth, and sends great quantities of coals to London and other places. The principal part of the place and the neighbourhood are the property of sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. whose seat is Blagden, about seven miles from hence.

Near to Seaton Lodge is the princely mansion of Lord Delaval, called Seaton Delaval. This magnificent structure

SEATON LODGE.

consists of five stories, and is built wholly of stone, and of the most excellent masonry. The facade in the north front is reckoned extremely beautiful; it is of fine proportions, and adorned with most excellent sculpture.





THE GREAT BRIDGE, LONDON, 1840.

UPTON,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

UPTON upon Severn is a market town, nine miles and three quarters from Worcester, sixteen from Gloucester, five and three quarters from Tewkesbury, and one hundred and nine from London ; has a large market on Thursday in each week, and four fairs, 1st, on the Thursday next after Midlent, Thursday in Whitsun week, Thursday before St. Matthew, and September 2nd, and gives name to Upton hundred in this county.

That Upton has been a place of some consequence in earlier times cannot be disputed ; there is no doubt of its having been a Roman station, as coins of various Roman emperors are very frequently found, and the foundations of some supposed remains of that great people were some years since discovered in its neighbourhood.

The Severn rolls through the neighbourhood of Upton with considerable majesty, and has over it the bridges which we have engraved : it is navigable for barges of great size, and has a harbour.

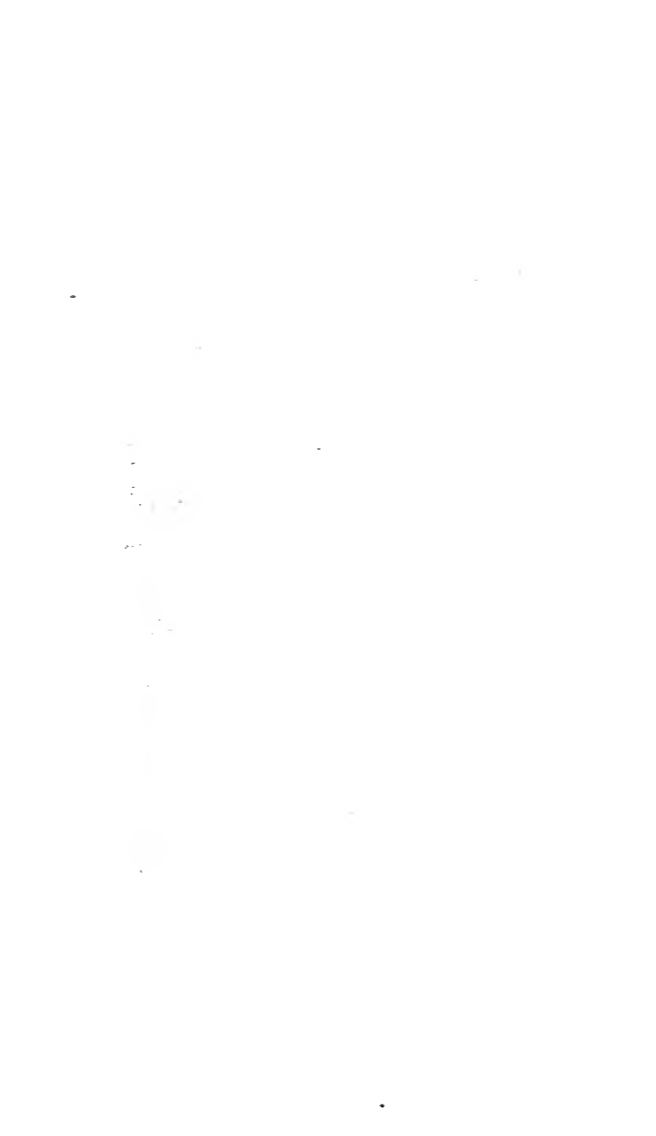
The church is a neat but modern structure, has a square tower, and a ring of five bells.

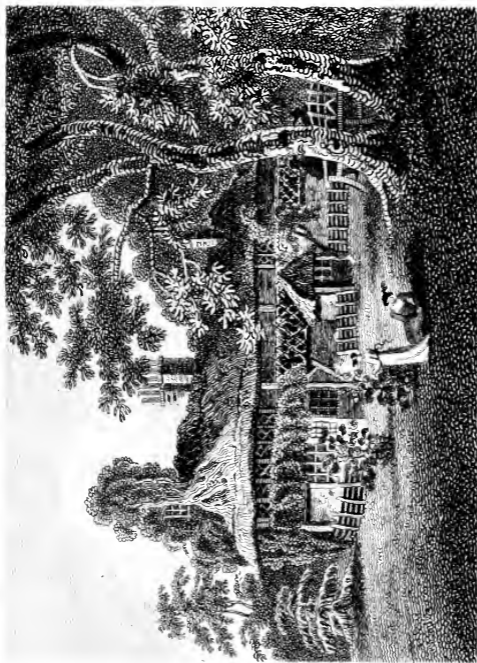
On the left, westward of Upton, and which parts the counties of Worcester and Hereford, are the Malvern hills,

UPTON.

prodigiously high and lofty, rising gradually, but with much grandeur, one above another, for about seven miles together. On the summit of one of the highest of these hills are still to be seen the remains of a Roman encampment ; and at about one-fourth of their ascent from Upton, are seated the two villages of Great and Little Malvern. The prospects during the ascent, looking towards Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, are exceedingly fine ; but from the summit the extension of prospect in all directions is beyond the limited powers of description which we possess.







THE HOUSE OF THE LIONESS, A. D. 1840. BY W. H. STODOLSKY.

IVY COTTAGE,

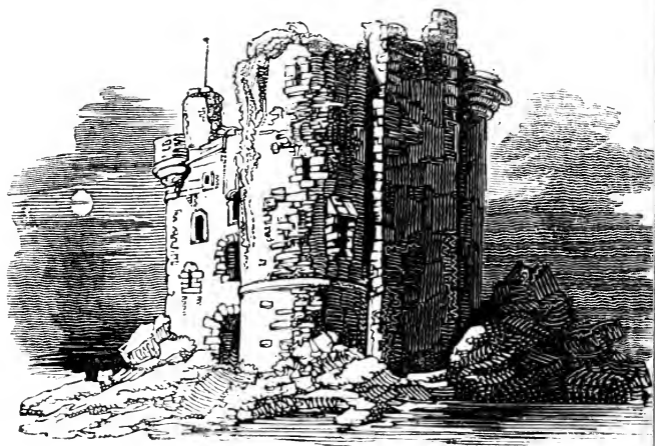
NEAR FULHAM, MIDDLESEX.

THIS little residence was brought to its present perfection by the celebrated Walsh Porter, esq. who employed Mr. Hodgson to fit it up, allowing him to indulge his taste, which he certainly has exerted in a very high degree, suitably matching the internal apartments to correspond with the grounds externally. The first room you enter is a miniature of an ancient Hall, after the Gothic manner, with stained glass windows of superior execution, from whence you pass by a latticed wicket into an apartment, which opens to a lawn and shrubbery. The bed chambers on the upper story are surrounded by a gallery, through the lattice-work of which the woodbine and rose trees are passed in profusion; ivy decorates its front, and a thatch covers the whole. In the life-time of Mr. W. Porter, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent frequently honoured his hospitable table with his company.

Fulham, the village in which Ivy Cottage is situated, is seated on the Thames at the distance of four miles from Hyde Park Corner, and derives importance from the circumstance of affording a residence to the bishops of London for many centuries. The environs of the village retain a highly rural and sequestered character, and they are adorned by

IVY COTTAGE.

numerous mansions and summer residences of the more opulent portion of the inhabitants of London and Westminster.



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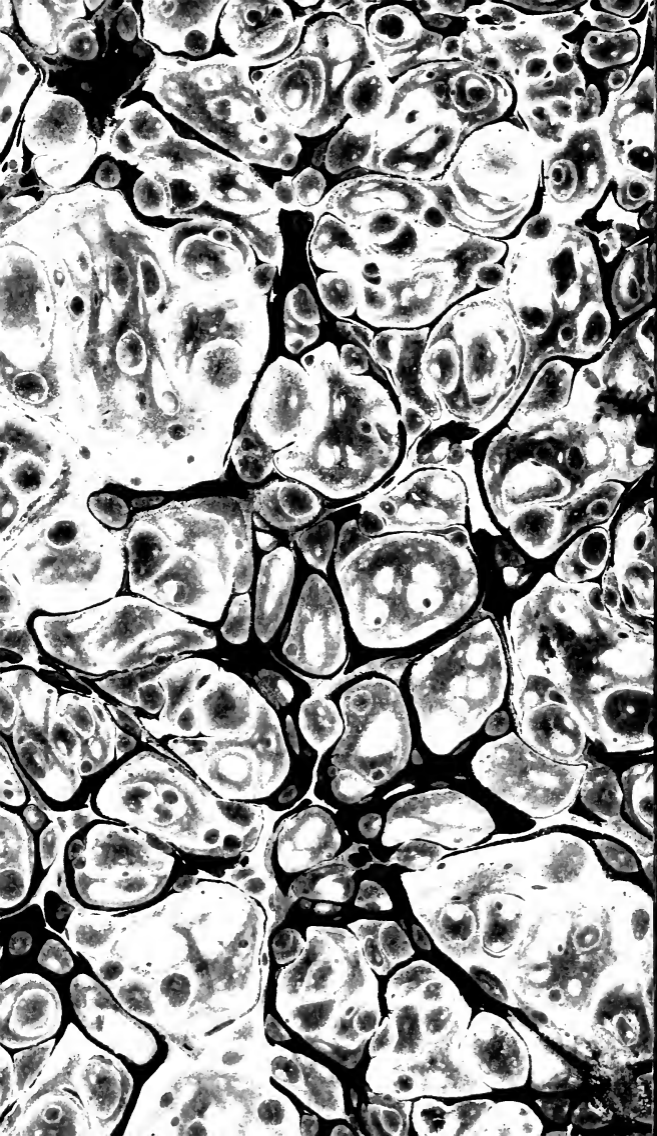
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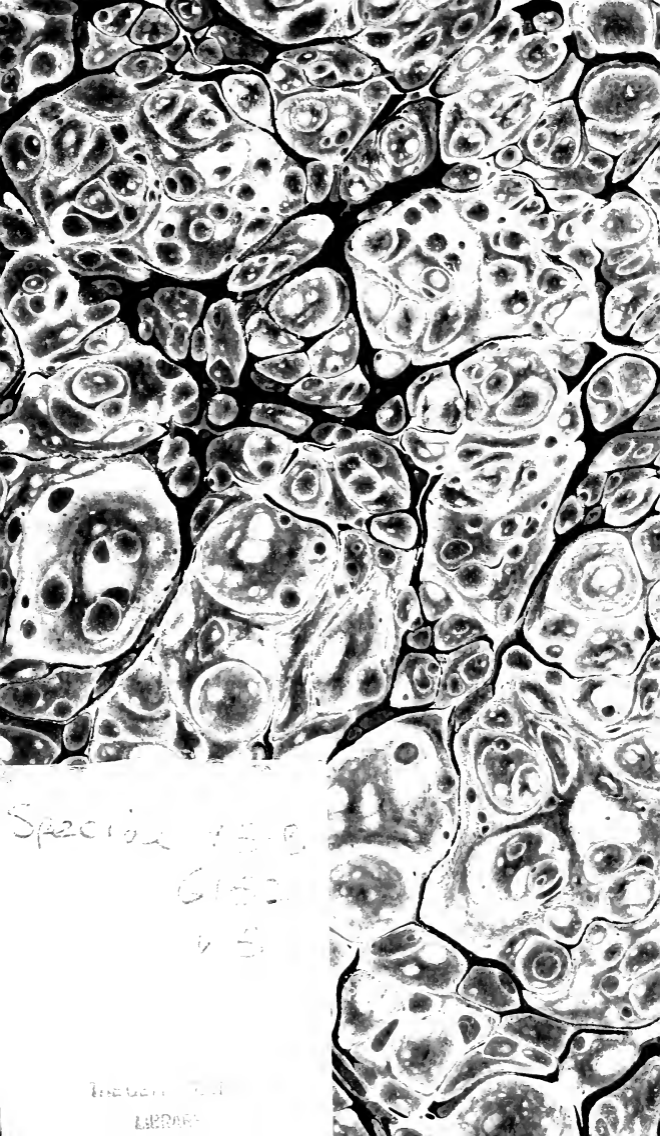
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